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WASHINGTON.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE REVENUE.

A DISPOSITION TO VOTE AGAINST ALL INCREASE OF REVENUE, AND AT THE SAME TIME TO VOTE AWAY THE PRESENT REDUCED REVENUE TO SCOTT'S RAILROAD AND OTHER ENORMOUS SCHEMES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—It is an interesting subject of speculation whether the Democrats in Congress are this session to anticipate their advent into the control of the House by voting against the revenues of the Government with the Treasury face to face with bankruptcy, while at the same time they vote for guaranteeing the interest on the bonds of Tom Scott's railroad and for appropriations for various schemes of internal improvement. The affair is much more serious than it looks at a casual glance. It has come to be understood within the last few days, and the impression is based upon statements of leading Democrats, that the entire Democratic vote of the House will be cast against any bill to increase taxes. There has never been a time since the Republicans came into power that the party lines were drawn upon the tariff question. High tariff Democrats and high tariff Republicans have voted together on the one side, and free traders in both parties have voted on the other. Every change in the tariff has been carried by majorities made up from both parties. But now it is promised that Democrats will draw the party lines, and that their protectionists and free traders will vote together. This throws the responsibility of providing for the national exchequer squarely upon the Republican majority. How that responsibility will be met is not yet made apparent, but if the Treasury is left in an awkward position it will be because of the partisan action of the Democrats. Their plea in defense is that the expenditures should be reduced and brought within the receipts, no matter how small those receipts may be.

To be consistent in this course the Democrats should also unite against all subsidy schemes of every description. Tom Scott's bonds cannot be guaranteed without Democratic votes, nor without a large number of them. It has been announced by his friends that the Democrats in the House would vote unitedly for his bill. This never has seemed possible, and indeed it is certain that some Democrats will vote against it. The latest claim of Scott's friends is that the Southern men, without regard to party, will all vote for his bill. It is certain that all the schemes for taking money from the Treasury are dependent upon Democratic votes for success. If it shall be found that the Democrats vote, as a party, against providing additional revenues, and then furnish from their ranks enough votes to make up a majority for such expenditures as must make the Government bankrupt in the next twelve months, that party will go before the country with a record not simply inconsistent, but absolutely infamous. The condition of affairs has already produced some anxiety among the railroad men, for they say that unless the Treasury is provided for, an indorsement of the Government on their bonds will not be worth the cost of getting the bill through. They realize perfectly well that with revenues in their present condition, the indorsement of railroad bonds will injure the credit of the Government abroad, and will blight the fruits of their own labors.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE CONGRESSIONAL MOTHS FLUTTERING ROUND THE FLAME—POSSIBILITIES OF LOADING THE PEOPLE WITH ANOTHER GREAT RAILROAD BURDEN—WHO IS TO PROFIT BY IT—MR. SCOTT TELLS TOO LITTLE—CONSTRUCTION SHARES AS AGENCIES WHERE THEY "WILL DO MOST GOOD."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—It is said by those best informed in regard to the possibilities of legislation, that the only chance for the passage of the Texas and Pacific Railroad bill lies in attaching it to one of the regular appropriation bills as a Senate amendment. The bill in the House is now before the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and not yet agreed to, although the friends of the bill claim that the vote in the committee will be 7 to 5 in its favor. It is not likely that the committee will have an opportunity to make any report this session, since its turn to be called will not probably be reached. If the committee should be called and should make a favorable report on the bill, as it proposes to appropriate the credit of the Government a single objection will carry it to the Committee of the Whole. It will there lie at the bottom of a great pile of bills carried to the committee on the same point, and it could not during this session be reached, to be there disposed of, except by a two-thirds vote of the House, which even Mr. Scott can hardly have the confidence to expect. The Senate, then, must be held responsible for the enactment of the bill, should it be enacted, and for the irregular and improper manner of its passage. If the Senate should take up the bill as an independent measure and pass it, and send it to the House, a point of order would still take it to the Committee of the Whole, where it would be in the same position as if reported by the House Committee on Railroads. The opponents of the bill, after examining all the grounds carefully, are convinced that no possible means can secure the enactment of the bill without its passage by the Senate as an amendment to an appropriation bill. Such action will be a very grave proceeding for the Republican majority, and it seems incredible to suppose that a discussion of it will ever be tolerated. If it should be moved as an amendment, a motion to lay it upon the table will be in order, and the Senate can kill it immediately and absolutely, without a word of comment or discussion. They ought to know enough about it to do this, without taking any time for debate. But if the bill should fairly get before the Senate for discussion, the earnest and courageous opposition of two or three Senators, or even one Senator, would force the majority to vote it out or to accept the responsibility for an extra session. It would certainly require some courage for one Senator alone, and less courage for several Senators together, to pursue this course, but in the end they would probably find that the country would stand by them and applaud and reward their action.

WHY THE BILL SHOULD BE KILLED AT ONCE.

A former statement of what Mr. Thomas A. Scott wishes Congress to grant to secure the construction of the Texas route to the Pacific may not have been exactly correct in all its details, but it made the Southern Railroad King (as his admirers call him) show his hand, and state what he does expect to make the National Treasury responsible for. He did not, however, explain why he has undertaken to have this road constructed by a company, on the Credit Mobilier plan, for about one-fourth more than should be paid. Nor has he, in any of his statements that have met the eye of your correspondent, shown who—in Congress and out of Congress—are members of his "construction company," which he admits is entitled to certain bonds and stock, and to which the bonds which he asks the United States to indorse would probably be handed when issued. Mr. Scott has stated that a part of the bonds to which this construction company is "entitled" have been already "pledged as security." Security for what? Simply for part of the money expended by the company in constructing and equipping the road in Texas, or for money to pay for certain shares in the company, which was borrowed of national banks in the Scott-Cameron interest. These shares, thus paid for, *may* have been handed over "where they will do the most good," as Oakes Ames would have said, and if they were, their holders are now in position to realize as soon as the interest on the bonds can be guaranteed. A list of those who hold stock in this "construction company" should be at once called for by those before whom Mr. Scott is pleading, that Senators and Representatives may know who they are asked to legislate for the relief of. It may be said that this "construction company" is a private association. But if it should appear that its members organized it as the Credit Mobilier was organized, receiving from Mr. Scott land-grant bonds where Mr. Ames paid dividends, the public and Congress have a right to know who were the lucky recipients. Then there are the remnants of Fremont's Memphis and El Paso Railroad securities, which were lavishly distributed here, and which are now nominally worthless. But it is understood that there are certain bargains and contracts on record which will enable some of the holders of what are known as El Paso certificates to come in for their share of the Scott guaranteed bonds. It would be pleasant for the public to know what foundation there is for this rumor, and, if it be true, who are the favored ones. Could not Mr. Scott's leading agent, Gen. Dodge, enlighten us on this missing corporation, and tell us who holds its bonds? Another rumor concerning Mr. Scott's application is that the ostensible opposition of the Central Pacific Railroad of California is only a blind, and that *l'entente cordiale* exists between King Huntington of the Pacific Coast and King Scott of the South. Each is fighting it out on his own line, and when the proper time arrives there will be union to secure victory. An exhibit of what the owners of the Central Pacific Road have actually made, directly and indirectly, upon their investments in its stock, would add to the desired information. And it might also be well to ascertain whether there have been any bargains concerning a division of future spoils between the Texas Pacific and the Central Pacific Roads.

PROBABLE DELAY IN MAKING A REPORT—RUMORED COMBINATION OF THE RAILROAD LOBBY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads will not meet to-morrow, and will not, so far as is now determined, meet again till Friday, which is its regular day. The report of the subcommittee on the Texas Pacific will not therefore receive very speedy action. The Senate committee meets again to-morrow, and Scott is here with his entire force. The Northern Pacific people have endeavored to unite forces with Scott, but he has hitherto held out. They say that he is now more willing to make the combination, and that if either bill goes through both will. A member of the Senate committee, who is in favor of the bill, told a member of the House committee to-night that it would be reported favorably to-morrow. Others say that the subject will again go over without action.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE FAVORS IT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 7.—The Lower House of the State Legislature has passed unanimously a resolution requesting Senators and Congressmen from South Carolina to support the Texas Pacific Railroad.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

GROWING POPULARITY OF THE MORRILL BILL—A DELEGATE IN CONGRESS PROBABLY TO BE CONCEDED TO THE DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The attempt will be made in the Senate this week to take up and act upon what is known as the Morrill bill, to provide a government for the District of Columbia. When this bill was reported, the first day of the session, from the committee which had prepared it, it was received with great opposition from various sources and for various reasons. The objection was made on the part of a large number of district politicians and people that the bill proposed to tax them without permitting representation. They wanted a Delegate in Congress. The specious argument was also used that the passage of the bill would be an acknowledgment of the failure of negro suffrage because it would take away the right to vote in the District, where it had first been conceded to them. The rate of taxation fixed at two per cent. upon a cash valuation was protested against as being unjust and exorbitant. It was said that the bill was too long, and the machinery provided was too cumbersome. The measure has been allowed to lie without action, while innumerable amendments in all sorts of forms, some of them longer than the bill itself, have been offered and submitted for private discussion. It results that the Morrill bill has been growing in favor, and the chances of its passage are now considerably improved. The people of the District are beginning to perceive that their factious opposition is likely to leave them without any government at all, and they are numerously signing petitions for the enactment of the Morrill bill. It is conceded that some provision for the District ought to be made this session, and this bill, without substantial amendment, is the only one that can be enacted. It is probable that an amendment will be offered and admitted allowing a Delegate in Congress. This will satisfy most of the earnest opponents of the bill, and is in accordance with the prediction at the beginning of the session that no bill could pass not providing in some manner for suffrage in the District. The attempt will be made to reduce the rate of taxation to one and a half per cent., but if the bill is passed at all, it will be without material amendment, unless it should be in these two particulars.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette* says that by the explosion of a boiler in the saw-mills at Germantown, Ohio, yesterday, Peter Schneider was instantly killed and six others badly wounded, two of whom will probably die. Portions of the building and machinery were blown to a distance of several hundred feet. The accident is attributed to low water in the boiler.

BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

THE JOHN YOUNG BROWN ATTACK ON GEN. BUTLER.

DEMOCRATIC PENITENCE FOR HAVING SUPPORTED IT—BROWN PRIVATELY ASSAILED BY HIS POLITICAL FRIENDS—WAS MR. COX'S SIGNATURE TO THE KUKLUX BILL FORGED?—AN AWKWARD RECORD AND A SHORT MEMORY—THE HENNEPIN CANAL BILL—AN UNSCRUPULOUS RAID ON A DEPLETED TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—No incident of the session has given the Democrats so much annoyance as the arraignment before the House of John Young Brown. They are even more distressed on account of it than they were on the day of its occurrence. In private conversation his Democratic colleagues have censured him without stint. If any minority of Democrats, respectable in number or in its composition, had voted for the resolution of censure, the Democratic Representative would not have committed their party to the support, not only of his personal attack upon Butler, but of the falsehood and prevarication by which he accomplished his purpose of uttering it. They were in fear for a while that the resolution offered by Mr. Dawes would be passed, and it is said that Mr. Beck advised Brown to resign, and that Brown's resignation was written and would have been presented in the House, if the resolution of expulsion had not been withdrawn. Gov. Stephenson is also credited with having told Brown in the plainest terms that he ought to rise in his place and retract the language that he had used and beg the pardon of the House, but Brown would not yield to any entreaties from his associates, and if they really entertained the sentiments they now profess it is surprising they did not have the manliness to vote in accordance with them when they had an opportunity. In the face of the record, their private disclaimers after the fact will be of little service to them.

MR. COX'S REPUDIATION OF HIS KUKLUX REPORT.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, made in the House last Friday a statement in regard to the Kuklux report, which it will be necessary for him, if he can, to reconcile with the facts. During the debate on the Civil Rights bill last Friday Mr. Garfield made several quotations from that report relating to the proper political status of the colored man, and the destiny of whites to dominate to which both he and Mr. Beck took exceptions. Mr. Cox, in answer to a question whether he now repudiated the sentiments, said: "I do now, as I did then, for I never signed it." Again he said: "I did not read that report, and never saw it." The record for February, 1872, at which time the two reports of the Kuklux Committee were submitted to the House, shows that the minority report was presented by Mr. Beck, and that, objection being made to the language in which the minority referred to the majority of the committee, and the attempt being made to prevent the reception of the minority report on that account, Mr. Beck and Mr. Cox were the two men who stood by the minority report and made the contest to secure its reception and printing. Mr. Cox then stood by the report and made no disclaimer of any part of it. He refered to it repeatedly as "our report," and says that "we said" so and so. He referred at that time to several pages in the report, and to one in particular, not more than ten pages away from the place quoted by Mr. Garfield on Friday. During that debate Mr. Cox held a printed copy of the minority report in his hand, and his name appears signed at the end of it, and yet he says in the debate of last Friday that he never signed it, he never read it, and never saw it, and he repudiates its sentiments.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

The Hennepin Canal bill comes up to-morrow morning after the reading of the journal in the House as the unfinished business. The adjournment on Saturday before the vote was taken was brought about by the friends of the bill, and was opposed by its enemies, and this is taken to be an indication that the chances of its passage were considered hopeless. If the bill could have mustered a majority it would have been pushed to a vote without adjournment. Several leading members of the House, in conversation this evening, anticipate the defeat of the measure. It was shown during the debate that the proposed connection of the lake with the Mississippi River by means of this canal would cost at least $20,000,000, and possibly as much as forty or fifty millions. The advocates of the bill deny this, and say they are willing the cost should be limited by law to $1,000,000, but the fact is that this expenditure will only provide the most limited kind of communication between the two waters, which will be useless till further improvements are made, which would be forced by the expenditure of $1,000,000. A limitation by law would therefore be useless. This exposition and the arguments used by Mr. Dawes were the hardest blows given the measure. Mr. Dawes, in the course of his brief speech, said: "I am not here to say whether this is a wise or an unwise measure. I say if you insist on passing it now, attach to it one of two sections: one authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds of the United States to meet the exigency created by this bill; or another revenue measure to impose taxes to the amount of expenditure involved in this measure. But when the Treasury is running into debt every day, when the last month added to the public debt of the nation $1,300,000, and when the receipts have fallen off within the last forty days almost $1,000,000—I say when we discuss such a measure as this, whether involving $1,000,000, $4,000,000, or $20,000,000, it is our duty to carry along with it some provisions which shall meet the exigency of the case."

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE AND THE REVENUES.

The Ways and Means Committee has taken no action on any proposition concerning increased revenues which is absolutely final. They meet again to-morrow morning, but no determination will probably be reached in time to make a report to the House to-morrow. The committee intends its proceedings to be secret, and the members give their personal pledges of secrecy. The articles upon which taxes will be increased will be very few, and the bill will be reported to the House on the same day that final action in the committee is reached, since the bill, when its details are determined upon, can be prepared to present to the House in a very few minutes. The proposition to tax tea and coffee will come again before the committee in some form, so that even that feature of the discussion is not definitely settled. It is believed that the dispatch in Saturday morning's TIMES enumerated all the articles from which the committee are likely to select for taxation. The arguments that have all along been used against raising the tax on whisky seem to have no basis at this time, for the information before the committee shows that no speculation of consequence can result from such increase, because of the small quantity on hand, and there is no time before action must be taken to increase the stock. The effort to increase the tax will not, therefore, bring the much dreaded whisky ring to Washington. The revenue to be derived from it would be large, and the collections would begin almost immediately. The tax on tobacco is likely enough to be increased, and strong arguments are urged in favor of making the duty on sugar specific instead of *ad valorem*.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE LEADING MEASURES—THE INDIAN BILL AND THE CHOCTAW CLAIM—A CONSIDERABLE DECREASE FROM LAST YEAR IN THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The House Committee on Appropriations have prepared all the bills except the Deficiency bill and a small part of the Sundry Civil bill, which is not completed because of the non-receipt of certain information that is desired. The committee is prepared to push the bills constantly and vigorously before the House. The Deficiency bill, according to the appearances at this time, will be considerably smaller than the Deficiency bill of last year, and smaller than any Deficiency bill since the war. When Mr. Garfield called the attention of the House last session to the reductions in the appropriations which had been made, he was told by the Democrats that those reductions were nothing but a political trick, which would be followed by largely increased deficiencies in this Congress. That assertion is refuted. The Indian Appropriation bill, which will be brought before the House again as soon as the Hennepin Canal bill is disposed of, is completed, except that the Choctaw claim amendment is not yet disposed of. Without the Choctaw claim the Indian bill is about $1,000,000 smaller than last year. The bill is in that situation where it is weaker than the Choctaw claim or the rest of the bill, if they were separated. Some of the friends of the claim have prepared an amendment which they think will strengthen it before the House, because it will meet some of the most serious objections that have been urged. This amendment proposes that none of the bonds in which payment is to be made shall be given to the tribe till they have made out and filed with the Secretary of the Treasury a complete schedule of all the payments which are to be made by the tribe in distributing the fund. This will secure, as fully as any legislation can, the rejection of any exorbitant fees to claim agents and attorneys. This Choctaw claim is likely to cause a good deal of trouble during the rest of the session, for if it fails in connection with the Indian bill, the effort will be renewed to fasten it upon the Sundry Civil bill. The weakness of the opposition to this claim is that a large number of the best men in the House who have examined it think it is just and ought to be paid. The strength of the opposition to its payment lies in the fact that the sum is a very large one, and that certain men have been pushing it with the expectation of receiving large contingent fees. The condition of the Treasury will now be a stronger argument against it than heretofore. It is the expectation of the Appropriations Committee that the aggregate of the appropriations will be smaller by some millions of dollars than they were last year.

THE PACIFC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

WILLIAM S. KING REPORTED FOUND IN MONTREAL AND SERVED WITH A SUMMONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A report prevails to-night that a Government detective has found William S. King at Montreal, and succeeded in serving upon him a summons to appear before the Ways and Means Committee. The committee cannot, of course, compel King to obey the summons while he remains beyond the limits of the country, but its moral force, in view of his prospective connection with the Government, will have peculiar force. The serving of the summons furnished King with official knowledge of the fact that his presence is required by the Ways and Means Committee, and leaves him no excuse except that he is liable to arrest on criminal proceedings.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

FAVORABLE PROSPECT FOR REPUBLICAN SUCCESS IN THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Republican members of the New-Hampshire delegation in Congress, with several other gentlemen from that State, held a conference this evening to discuss the political situation in that State. All were agreed that there has been no time in many years when the condition of affairs locally was so favorable to Republican success as this Spring. The election is held on the 9th of March. Arrangements will be made to send a few good speakers into the State, and the Republicans feel hopeful and even confident.

A PAINFUL STORY.

BURNING OF A DWELLING—FLIGHT OF THE CHILDREN—EXPOSURE AND DEATH FROM COLD.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 7.—During the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Daniels, of Lyme, Conn., from home on Thursday night, their house was burned, taking fire from the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Their children, seven in number, the oldest being nineteen years, were obliged to flee half dressed. One of them, a boy eight years old, reached a neighbor's, and was found on the door-step next morning nearly dead. The others took refuge in a clump of cedars near by, and on Friday morning, when help arrived, one of them, a girl thirteen years old, was frozen to death, and another was so badly frozen that life is despaired of.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION IN BOSTON.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 7.—Representatives of the Erie, Dutchess and Columbia, Connecticut Western, Hartford, Providence and Fishkill, and New-York and New-England Railroads met in this city yesterday and discussed propositions for through freight tariffs between Chicago and Boston, but no decision was reached. There will be another conference in New-York two weeks hence. A division of rates, pro rata, does not, in the opinion of the roads east of the Hudson, leave them sufficient margin for paying profits. The propositions discussed include a plan for ferry transportation at Newburg, but calls for guarantees from the Eastern roads which they are not likely to accede to. It is possible that some modifications of the propositions may be made so as to meet the views of the Eastern roads. It is decided to make close connections for day passenger trains between Boston, Providence, and Poughkeepsie and other points on the Hudson early in the Spring.

THE SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

A SPLIT IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY THREATENED—THE DRAGOONING AND INTIMIDATING BY THE McENERY FACTION BECOMING INTOLERABLE—NEW-ORLEANS MERCHANTS WHO DARE NOT EXPRESS THEIR TRUE SENTIMENTS—RUIN TO THEIR BUSINESS THE PENALTY.

By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—The situation here remains unchanged. The compromise proposition is still excitedly discussed, and to-morrow the McEnery faction will make a determined effort to defeat the passage of the adjustment resolution now pending before the Conservative members of the House. Those who are opposed to the movement claim that seven members who voted for the resolution on Friday night will to-morrow cast their ballots against it. This statement is made with some show of authority, but it is generally discredited. This morning the thirty-nine gentlemen who favored the adjustment met and decided not to recede from the position they had taken. Powerful influence will be brought to bear upon them, however, and they may reconsider their determination. Experience has taught the people here that but little importance is to be attached to the pledge of a Louisiana politician. One thing is assured, however. The present move, successful or unsuccessful, will occasion a serious split in the Democratic Party of the State. A majority of the people are in favor of the compromise, but they are so well under the control of the McEnery faction, that they are actually afraid to express their sentiments. One gentleman, a well-known shop-keeper in this city, to-night said to your correspondent: "Most of the business men here are in favor of the adjustment, but are not willing to give public expression to their wishes in the matter. Were they to do so and the compromise be defeated their business would be ruined." While the business men of New Orleans are thus intimidated, some of the Representatives of the parishes are unusually bold and outspoken in their opposition to the McEnery clique. They declare that the country will be no longer controlled by the city, and that should the compromise be defeated by those who claim to have been elected to State offices in 1872, they will leave the ranks of the Democracy and form a new party. The speeches made by McEnery and others are bitterly denounced, and at least ten members of the Conservative caucus declare that they will go into the Legislature and take their seats at all hazards. Many prominent Democrats of New-Orleans, whose names were used in connection with the mass-meeting called to denounce the action of the members of the House, declare that they are in favor of the compromise, and that their names were used without their authority. Major Burke, who tried to horsewhip Gov. Kellogg some time ago, is among the number.

To-morrow, Mr. Marshall, of the Congressional Committee, will publish a card stating that he has not been consulted in relation to the compromise, and that no official action has been taken by the committee. As an individual, however, he will, he says, do everything to promote a compromise, provided, however, that this can be done with honor to the Democrats.

GOV. KELLOGG IN FAVOR OF AN ADJUSTMENT—LATEST INDICATIONS OF THE TEMPER OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATORS.

By Telegraph from our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—To-night Gov. Kellogg held a protracted consultation touching the compromise with the members of the Congressional Committee. He remains warmly in favor of an adjustment on the terms already published, and professes to be confident that a settlement will be made by Tuesday next. He states that were it not for the clique now opposing compromise a satisfactory solution of existing difficulties would have been arrived at months ago. He says, very truly, that if the Democrats had accepted the situation in 1873, and allowed their Senators to take their seats then, eleven of them would still hold over, and they, in addition to the Conservatives elected in 1874, would have made the present Senate largely Democratic.

During the evening your correspondent had a conversation with all the leading Democratic members of the House. They stated that it was probable that a modified compromise resolution would be passed to-morrow. They anticipate a heated discussion, however.

Gen. Sheridan returned to New-Orleans from Jackson, Miss., to-night. He was accompanied by Gov. Ames, of that State. The visit of the Governor has no political significance.

If the compromise proposition is not agreed to by the Conservatives the Congressional Committee will return to Washington on Tuesday. Should the resolution be adopted they will remain until the details of the compromise have been definitely settled.

A CLOSE VOTE IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS EXPECTED—ALLEGED VIEWS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE RETURNING BOARD.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—The compromise is the general topic of conversation to-day among the politicians and business men. The indications are that the vote to-morrow in the Conservative caucus will be very close, the members apparently being about equal for and against the compromise. It is understood that not a member of the present Kellogg Legislature will yield; consequently the proposed adjustment is generally regarded as impracticable.

It is understood that the Congressional Committee are unanimous in the opinion that the action of the Returning Board was illegal, and that the Conservatives elected a majority of the members of the Legislature at the late election. The Congressional Committee will conclude the investigation to-morrow, and will leave at once for Washington.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

THE REPORTED OPPOSITION TO MR. PINCHBACK ON SOCIAL GROUNDS—A MANLY LETTER FROM THAT GENTLEMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The *Progressive American*, a weekly paper published in New-York by colored men, recently copied a telegraphic dispatch from Washington which set forth that, for reasons therein stated, Senators Conkling, Frelinghuysen, and Howe were opposed to the admission of Pinchback, and, commenting editorially thereon, alleged that Pinchback was being opposed by certain Republican Senators for social reasons. Pinchback has written an open letter to the editor of that journal, in which he says he presumes reference to the supposed utterances of Senators Conkling, Frelinghuysen, and Howe is based upon incorrect information and does those Senators injustice. He questions whether Senator Conkling has expressed any such opinion as has been alleged. He says Senator Frelinghuysen has repeatedly assured him that his action would not be based upon personal considerations. He discredits the remark attributed to Senator Howe. He evidently alludes to "current rumor" when he says, "It is possible there may be Senators sufficiently narrow-minded to be governed by their personal prejudices on this question, supposing that I might desire to take advantage of my official position to force myself unasked upon their social life. Such a supposition would not only proceed upon an unjust estimate of the purposes of my race, but would be in opposition to my own personal respect and manliness, which would prompt me as sacredly to respect the social sanctity of others as to protect the integrity of my own race." Mr. Pinchback expects the committee to make a report to the Senate to-morrow. The vote in the committee is four to four, and unless there is a change at the meeting to-morrow morning the credentials must be withheld, or reported to the Senate without recommendation. Mr. Carpenter, if he were here, it is understood, would vote against the admission of Pinchback, which would place his claims in a worse position before the Senate than if the report is made to-morrow. There is no reason to change any of the statements made in these dispatches two weeks ago to-night, which showed that the claim of Pinchback was in a very bad way.

THE ARKANSAS QUESTION.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT EXPECTED TO-DAY—THE REPORTS OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Arkansas people expect a Message from the President to-morrow in relation to affairs in that State. The resolution, offered last week by Senator Clayton, called upon the President for information and "recommendation." The latter part of the call was unusual, if not unprecedented, and the Senate struck it out. It is presumable that Clayton would not have asked for recommendations unless he had information that they would be against Garland. The President has been known to be anxious that Congress should take affirmative action to settle the Arkansas question, so that these disputes should not be brought constantly before him. It is hardly probable that he would go further in the case of Arkansas than Louisiana, and tell Congress what action he would recommend. The report of the committee is regarded as conclusive that Congress will not overturn the new Constitution and the Garland Government. The report is as clear and specific as a bill of exceptions. It shows that there is no ground for Federal interference, and Arkansas is in a more peaceful condition than at any time since the war. The report admits the irregularities in the methods of changing the Constitution. Mr. Ward's report regards these irregularities as a revolution. His finding of facts is not widely different from the statement of the majority. The attempt to turn Garland out of office, in the face of the majority report, cannot hope for success.

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

PROBABLE EARLY RESUMPTION OF WORK AT ALL THE MILLS—THE TERMS PROPOSED BY THE MANUFACTURERS—PRICES AT FALL RIVER COMPARED WITH THE RATES AT OTHER CITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FALL RIVER, Feb. 7.—It is confidently expected that the strike of the Fall River operatives will end soon, and possibly this week. Meetings of the strikers are still held, and expressions of determination to stand out are publicly made, but there is surely a decided disposition to accept the inevitable before long. It is the intention of the Merchants' Mill to resume to-morrow, and it is declared that if any effort is made to interfere with those who may appear to work there will be trouble. The managers of the mills have agreed upon a list of prices, which they have put out as their ultimatum, and these are to take effect as soon as work is resumed in all the mills represented, viz.: American Linen Mill, Walter Paine, third, Treasurer; Anawan Manufactory, R. B. Borden, Treasurer; Border City Mills, George T. Hathaway, Treasurer; Chace Mills, Joseph A. Barker, Treasurer; Crescent Mills, R. B. Borden, Treasurer; Durfee Mills, D. A. Brayton, Treasurer; Fall River Manufactory, C. A. Chace, Treasurer; Fall River Print Works, Andrew Robeson, Treasurer; Flint Mills, George H. Eddy, Treasurer; Granite Mills, Charles O. Shove, Treasurer; King Phillip Mills, E. C. Kilburn, Treasurer; Metacomet Mills, R. B. Borden, Agent; Merchants' Manufacturing Company, W. H. Jennings, Treasurer; Mechanics' Mills, Thomas J. Borden, Treasurer; Narragansett Mills, James Waring, Treasurer; Pocasset Manufacturing Company, Stephen Davol, Agent; Richard Borden Manufacturing Company, Thomas J. Borden, Treasurer; Slade Mills, Joseph M. Osborn, Treasurer; Tecumseh Mills, S. B. Chace, Treasurer; Troy Cotton and Wool Manufactory, Thomas J. Borden, Treasurer; Union Mill Company, S. A. Chace, Treasurer; Wampanoag Mills, W. C. Durfee, Treasurer; Wetmore Mills, William Lindsay, Treasurer. The list of prices is as follows: Weaving, per cut, 25 cents; spinning warp, per 100 skeins, 4¼ cents; spinning weft, per 100 skeins, 4 cents; slashing, per day, $2; carding and picker room, spooling and warping room, and cloth rooms, one-third of last reduction added as near as may be, but until such full resumption of work, no change will be made from the present prices of labor. Mr. Charles O. Shove, the Treasurer of the Granite Mills, charges the strike upon the leaders, who are fire-brands, constantly endeavoring to create trouble. Among the principal ring-leaders is one Dunton, who has been in this country but a few weeks. The idea that the manufacturers are trying to starve the operatives, Mr. Shove declares to be preposterous and absurd. It is a fact, he says, that Fall River has been disposed to pay the best prices of all the manufacturing cities. Some months ago circulars were issued to the different manufactories in Rhode Island and to those in other cities who had their general business offices in Boston, calling a meeting to adopt some unanimous plan to reduce production and come down to two-thirds time. After some consultation the Fall River manufacturers said that if the system was general they would come to that plan, but when they made the reduction the operatives opposed it strenuously, notwithstanding the mills have been running on the ten-hour system, or a full day's work, while the others were running on the old standard time, and never coming to the ten-hour system till after the Fall River mills. Mr. Shove says that the talk of thinning the market by emigration is nonsense. To get 1,000 away will average $15 per head, and the operatives cannot raise money enough to send many off and take care of those at home. The city is in considerable excitement, and all are on the lookout for the developments of to-morrow.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

PROBABLE ELECTION OF A REPUBLICAN IN SEINE-ET-OISE—IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE PARIS LOAN.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—An election for member of the Assembly was held to-day in the Department of Seine-et-Oise. Incomplete returns show that Valentin, the Republican candidate, is 5,000 votes ahead of his Bonapartist competitor, the Duc de Padrone.

Subscriptions have poured in for the Paris Municipal Loan until they amount to forty-two times the sum required.

SPAIN.

FIGHTING CONTINUED NEAR ESTELLA—THE CARLISTS CONCENTRATING.

HENDAYE, Feb. 7.—The fighting continues in the vicinity of Estella.

The Carlists have concentrated, and occupy about the same positions which they held when Gen. Concha was killed.

THE SPANISH MINISTRE TO BERLIN.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—Senor Merry has been appointed diplomatic representative of Spain at Berlin.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION FOR CARTISTS LANDED ON THE BISCAY COAST—ALFONSO ENTERS PAMPELUNA.

LONDON, Feb. 8—5 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Hendaye reports that twelve cannon, 4,000 rifles, and 500,000 cartridges for the Carlists were landed on the coast of Biscay Saturday.

Pampeluna is saved. King Alfonso entered the city on Friday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Charles Anderson Pelham, Earl of Yarborough, died to-day, aged forty years.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

PLYMOUTH, England, Feb. 8.—The Hamburg-American steamer Silesia, from New-York Jan. 29, arrived here early this morning.

MEXICO.

THE EXPULSION OF THE NUNS—HOSTILITY OF THE MEXICAN WOMEN TO THE ACT—SPREAD OF PROTESTANTISM—FREQUENT CONFLICTS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 2, via HAVANA, Feb. 7.—The women of Guanajuato, in their protest against the new law abolishing convents, say: "We promise not to recognize as father, brother, or husband, anybody who directly or indirectly took part in the action of Congress expelling the Sisters of Charity."

The *Trait d'Union* says that Protestantism, sustained by funds remitted from London and the United States, is making an active propaganda in the Republic, and the number of reformed churches is increasing.

Not a month passes without conflicts occurring between the Catholics and Protestants.

Commerce is stagnant.

The strike in the Real del Monte mines has recommenced.

CUBA.

CAPTAIN GENERAL CONCHA TO DIRECT OPERATIONS AGAINST THE INSURGENTS—LOYAL SUBJECTS TO BE INDEMNIFIED FOR LOSSES BY SALES OF ESTATES OF REBELS.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—Captain General Concha, accompanied by his staff, left for Santo Domingo Station, in the Cinco Villas District, this morning, where he will find the volunteer cavalry regiments of Colon, Guamuta, and Sagua assembled. The Captain General will direct the campaign against the insurgents in person.

The Colonial Minister at Madrid telegraphs Captain General Concha that the Government has resolved to indemnify loyal subjects for damages caused by the war by selling the properties belonging to the insurgents when condemned by the tribunals. He also telegraphs that reinforcements are preparing to go to Cuba.

The Carnival is now in progress.

FIRE IN MAIDEN LANE.

A TOBACCO WAREHOUSE NEARLY DESTROYED—RESTAURANT AND BILLIARD SALOON BURNED OUT—LOSS $41,000.

About 11:30 o'clock last night Officer Goldon, of the Second Precinct, while on post in Maiden lane, saw flames issuing from the first floor of the five-story brick building Nos. 93 and 95 Maiden lane, occupied by Juan Gonzales as a restaurant and billiard saloon. The officer promptly gave the alarm, and the reserve section of the Second Precinct Police, under Sergt. Allen, were promptly on hand, and rendered efficient service in keeping back the crowd which speedily gathered. On the arrival of the firemen the engines called out by the first alarm were set to work but made little headway. In addition to the oldness of the building and the large quantity of wood work in it, the inflammable nature of the goods stored on the premises added to the danger. The building itself is situated in the centre of the oil region of the City, and is one of a number of others inspected about a year ago by THE TIMES reporters in reference to the probability of a great fire. Chief Engineer Bates no sooner arrived on the scene than he became aware of the great danger to be apprehended. The fire was rapidly spreading through the building, and he at once ordered a second alarm to be given. On the issuing of the second alarm the reserve engines came up, and although every effort was made the fire continued to spread, and it was feared that it would extend into the adjoining buildings. A third alarm was accordingly sent out, and after an hour and a half of hard work the fire was extinguished. Mr. Gonzales, occupying the first floor as a restaurant and billiard saloon, lost in stock and fixtures $10,000; J. Roerg, cigar manufacturer, occupying the second floor, loses on stock and machinery about $8,000; B. Diaz, cigar manufacturer, occupying the third and fourth floors, loses on stock and machinery about $10,000; J. Otterburgh, dealer in leaf tobacco, occupying the fifth floor, loses on stock about $7,000. The building is damaged $6,000. Owing to the lateness of the hour and the absence of the owners no insurances could be obtained.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Leroy C. Partridge, President of the First National Bank of Seneca Falls, N. Y., died yesterday morning.

A four-year-old son of Edmund E. Roffee, of Providence, R. I., was drowned on Saturday in a pond in a vacant lot in that city.

The National Grange on

THE CRESCENT CITY.

HOW LOUISIANA PROPERTY-OWNERS ESCAPE TAXATION.

FRANCOIS LACROIX THE QUADROON MILLIONAIRE—A REMARKABLE CHARACTER—REAL ESTATE OWNERS RESIDENT ABROAD—VALUABLE PROPERTY REGISTERED "OWNER UNKNOWN"—AN INTERESTING SUBJECT.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1875.

In the official journal of this State there appeared yesterday morning upward of eighteen columns of advertisements announcing that numerous parcels of real estate in New-Orleans would be sold for non-payment of taxes. In the country districts of Louisiana such sales frequently occur. By the failure of their crops, and from other causes, the planters are quite unable to pay the outrageous sums demanded of them by Kellogg's Government, and are obliged to see their lands confiscated to the State. In New-Orleans, however, there are many property-owners who are well able, but who positively refuse to pay their taxes until forced to do so by law. Many of these gentlemen openly declare that they hope in this way to cripple and embarrass the existing Administration. From a careful examination of the city lists I find that the taxes now due and uncollected amount to upward of $3,000,000. Most of this sum is owned by large holders of real estate, the poorer people, as a class, having paid every demand on them. The peculiar Assessment laws of the State give the property-owners many opportunities to resist the payment of their taxes, and of these opportunities many of them are not slow to avail themselves. When their estate is assessed they petition for a reduction of the valuation, then they refuse to pay the Collector. Suit is brought against them, they take out an exception, or sue out an injunction, and for a time that ends the matter. It is somewhat remarkable that Radical officials here can always find excuses for the delinquent rich man but none for the unfortunate owner of a cottage. When the rich native has bribed the carpet-bag official, and has been granted an injunction, the Sheriff is, of course, unable to act. The tax cannot be collected until the exception or injunction is tried, and, as this is seldom or never done, the State is swindled and the small property-owner made to bear the burden which should fall upon his rich neighbor. Some cases of this kind I have tested back as far as 1867. Patriotic Democrats declare, as I have stated above, that they will not pay their taxes because they do not recognize the Kellogg Government. This sounds very well, but it is not the truth. They refuse to pay, and buy the assistance of corrupt officials in order that they may speculate with the money which they owe the State. Poor men gain nothing by resisting payment. The inconsiderable sum of their taxes would form no basis for speculation, certainly not enough to justify them in incurring the expenses of legal advice, costs of court, and the interest on tax bills. It is, of course, otherwise with men whose taxes amount to from $1,000 to $5,000. Some delinquents appear on the books as owing the State from $8,000 to $10,000 a year. These sums they can loan at high rates of interest, and from the profits of their speculations keep the court and other officials in good humor. I am assured that hundreds of thousands of dollars are retained in this way. The loss to the city is twofold. Each year all unpaid bills have to be put in suit, and although this is very often done for form sake, only heavy expenses for advertising and court charges must be incurred. The money necessary to meet these expenses is frequently advanced by the city, the available resources of the corporation are reduced accordingly, and the deficit thus created has to be made up in fixing the budget of expenses and the rate of city taxation.

FRANCOIS LACROIX, A MILLIONAIRE PAUPER.

Living in one of those quaint nooks for which the French quarter of New-Orleans has become celebrated is an old quadroon, who is possessed of property valued at upward of a million dollars, and who at one time owed the city and State upward of $80,000 for taxes. Unlike the political property-owners mentioned above, old Francois Lacroix professed no opposition to the Kellogg Government, nor was he ready to bribe Kellogg's Collectors and Assessors. The result of this neglect was that some $700,000 worth of his property was recently sold for unpaid taxes. Some of this he has since redeemed. Even without it, he would still be a very rich man. The history of the old quadroon, aside from his remarkable resistance to the tax-gatherer, is not without interest. From an old resident of New-Orleans I have gained the following account of his life. He was born in New-Orleans, his parents belonging to that class of free French colored people now almost extinct in Louisiana. Forty years ago he was the fashionable tailor of New-Orleans, and made money with surprising rapidity. The young French dandies of the city never thought of showing themselves on the streets unless their lean legs were encased in a pair of Lacroix's trowsers, and at the opera and in the fashionable saloons of "the best society" none but Lacroix coats appeared. In those days money was plenty in New-Orleans. Hundreds of negroes toiled from year's end to year's end to support one family of lazy whites, and the sons of rich sugar-planters thought nothing of paying 100 gold dollars for a garment made by Lacroix. By their patronage the quadroon tailor became wealthy, and investing his money in real estate, which doubled in value as the city grew, he was soon a millionaire. He owned large tracts of land in every suburb, and as the population of New-Orleans increased he built houses and rented them to extravagant and careless planters. Soon there were some in his debt, and he obtained mortgages on their estates, and so continued to increase his property until, at the outbreak of the war, he was regarded as the richest man in Louisiana. One peculiarity of the old man was his aversion to paying taxes. With a princely revenue he lived like a pauper, and always declaring that he had no money, by one device or another succeeded in escaping the tax-gatherer. Four years ago his bill for unpaid city taxes amounted to upward of $35,000. As usual, he tried to evade payment, but Gov. Warmoth wanted money, his followers were poor and hungry, and they told the old man with an air of determination which was not to be mistaken, that he must pay his taxes or lose his property. Being assured of this, Lacroix collected the required amount and intrusted it to his son with orders to pay the tax bills. The young man took the money. That night he came back to his old father, telling him that the $30,000 was gone. His story was that he had been induced to enter a gambling house, and that he had lost every penny of the money. Lacroix, with all the passion of his race, cursed his son, and drove him from his house. Then he sank into a state of inaction and apparent indifference, from which he has never since been completely aroused. Year by year the taxes on his immense estate accumulated, until last Spring when they amounted to some $80,000. Then a part of his property was sold. He made no effort to redeem it. Within the last month, however, he has displayed some little energy, and is making a feeble effort to arrange his affairs.

Yesterday I visited the house of "the millionaire pauper." It is situated on Damaine street, in the French quarter, and is one of the oldest and most uninhabitable structures in all that dilapidated district. It is built of wood, after the old colonial fashion. The glass in the narrow dormer windows is broken in many places, and rags and old newspapers have been pushed into the casement to keep out the wind and rain. The paint hangs in scales to the doors and window shutters, and the old French balcony is broken down in many places. Accompanied by a gentleman who had known Lacroix in the old days, I entered the dwelling. The door opened upon a large room filled with a mass of almost indescribable articles. A number of valuable old vases were in one corner upon the floor, a rare and costly rug was placed in front of a smoldering fire, and in the middle of the uncarpeted floor a tumble-down table was situated. Beside the fire stood an old-fashioned desk with pigeon-holes filled with musty papers. An iron safe and a few rickety chairs completed the furniture. Lacroix was seated at the desk as I entered. He is a little, thin-faced man, with a sharp voice and black, glittering eyes. He was clothed in a suit of dirty cotton cloth, the only dress in which he ever appears. In the room with him was his mother, a woman said to be 110 years old. Lacroix cannot be less than eighty. Knowing the gentleman who accompanied me, he rose from his chair as we entered and greeted us with great ceremony and politeness. The short interview which followed was commonplace and uninteresting. The old gentleman refused to talk about himself and I could not induce his mother to open her mouth. After leaving the house I visited the Sheriff's office and found that some of the tax writs against the Lacroix estate dated back as far as 1851. To one of these writs and the notice of seizure accompanying it was attached several yards of legal paper filled to the last line with closely written descriptions of the quadroon's property.

NON-RESIDENT AND UNKNOWN PROPERTY-OWNERS.

The amount of real estate in New-Orleans which is owned by non-residents can scarcely be estimated. In general terms it may be stated that one-half the property situated in the large and populous French district is owned by people who have their residences in Europe. I am credibly informed that fully one-fourth of these owners have for many years paid no taxes on their estates. The property is all improved, and although agents are occasionally found with authority to collect rents, it is impossible to serve writs on them in accordance with the law. Without the service of such writs the Sheriff is powerless to act, and in this way large estates paying rents which are promptly collected and forwarded to Europe, do not contribute one dollar to maintain the city or State Government. Instances of this kind are very numerous. In Dauphine street there is a large and valuable house upon which no taxes have been paid for a number of years. It belonged, as the old records show, to Celestin Chapella, who left New-Orleans for France fifteen years ago, and who has not been heard from since. It is rented, and the tenant pays an agent who forwards the money to Europe. On St. Ann street, near Villere, there is a large mansion surrounded by fine grounds, upon which no taxes have been paid for ten years. The tenants do not know who the owner of the property is, or where he resides. They pay their rent to an agent. In addition to these instances many others could be mentioned. From an old native of this city who held a position in the Sheriff's office before the war, I have learned many interesting facts regarding property, the owners of which are unknown. He tells me that he knows of many cases in which strangers came to New-Orleans long before the war, acquired property, left the country, and have never since been heard from. Leaving no debts, no successions were opened on their estates, and in this way their property has remained ownerless and pays no taxes. A few instances of this kind may be of interest. Some fifteen years ago an old man, after having acquired a valuable piece of property here, went to California, taking his young son with him, and leaving his property in the hands of a friend, with the statement that he would soon return. Shortly after reaching California the old man died, and his friend heard no more about him. Last year the son, who by this time had become of age, saw his father's name in the list of delinquent tax-payers advertised in a Louisiana paper. This was the first intimation he had that his father owned any property in New-Orleans. He at once wrote to the authorities here, the matter was carefully investigated, and it was discovered that the father's friend had received the rents from the property for more than ten years, but during all that time had not paid one dollar of taxes. A succession was opened, the young man received his property, and now the taxes are regularly paid. In the square bounded by Damaine, St. Ann, Rampart, and St. Cloud streets, is situated a house which is registered on the tax-books "owner unknown." The house is tenanted, but no taxes have been paid upon it for twenty years. Within the last year or two partial payments have been made by the tenants. Another large house on Gravier street has brought no revenue to the city since 1861. The last known owner was a man who disappeared prior to 1860. It is now not known whether he is dead or alive, or if he has any legal representatives. The house is occupied, but as far as is known the tenants pay no rent. In addition to the cases mentioned there are upward of five hundred lots of ground in different parts of New-Orleans which are entered upon the tax-lists under the head "owner unknown." They are valued at upward of one hundred thousand dollars. H. C.

LETTERS FROM DYING MEN.

The *Christian Register*, a Unitarian paper, publishes two letters written by men who were consciously near the end of their mortal life. One is from the late Rev. Charles Lowe, and was addressed to Mr. L. C. Bowles, publisher of the *Unitarian Review*, of which Mr. Lowe was editor:

JUNE 19, 1874.

MY DEAR MR. BOWLES: I very much regret the disappointment and trouble my death is to cause you. I had large plans, and was more and more confident of making the *Review* valuable and profitable; but God's will has decided otherwise, and I have only to send you my love and my thanks for your kindness, and with the hope that you will be able to find some good man to carry on the work. There is excellent material on hand, or promised, for three or four numbers to come. Good-bye. Very truly yours,

CHARLES LOWE.

The other is from the late George B. Upton to some friends, and reads as follows:

BOSTON, June 23, 1874.

MY DEAR FRIENDS: After so many years of friendly and intimate associations, it occurs to me that, as I am drawing near the banks of the great river, which for the time will separate us, a friendly recognition upon my part would not be unsatisfactory, and so I bid you both a gentle good-bye.

GEORGE B. UPTON.

THE BOY ON THE SLOOP AT BARNEGAT.

The Boston *Journal* of Saturday morning says: "When the good people of East Wareham, Mass., hear that Mr. Adolphus Savory of that quiet town has had his sloop James Nelson seized at Barnegat, N. J., upon the suspicion that he is the abductor of the Ross child, there will be a howl of merriment all along the south shore. Those who know Mr. Savory, who is a civil engineer and pisciculturist, can imagine they hear 'Dolph' defying the officers of the life-saving station in that peculiar sharp voice, which must pierce them to their very marrow. The telegram says that he states 'he is bound for Florida, is a civil engineer, and was last employed by the Old Colony Railroad.' And so he was, for he laid out the Cape Cod Branch, and is well known in Boston. A few weeks since he left these parts to escape the rigor of a Northern Winter, in a sloop, taking his wife and three children. His destination was Florida. It appears that the sloop met with rough weather, and he put into Barnegat for repairs. His little boy was supposed to be the Ross child, and so the quiet-going Adolphus Savory and his yacht were placed under surveillance till the parents of the Ross child could be sent for to identify him as their own. This, of course, they were not able to do."

TIDINGS FROM FRANCE.

A BONAPARTIST VICTORY—MICHELET'S COPYRIGHTS.

THE ELECTION OF M. CAZEAUX—FIGURES OF THE CONTEST—BAD GOVERNMENT ELECTIONEERING—A DOG STORY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1875.

The success of M. Cazeaux, the Bonapartist candidate in the Hautes-Pyrénées has spread consternation among the Septennalists and filled the hearts of the Republicans with rage. They have increased their violence against the Empire—the only form of government that is now feared, and hence abused—while insulting accusations fall like hail upon the shoulders of M. le Duc de Broglie. It was his fault, say the extreme journals, that the Republican candidate was defeated, for the very idea that he was again to be at the head of affairs was enough to cause a general feeling of discouragement and heart-sickness. The reason given can hardly be regarded as an appeal to Republicans of the kind we have in America. M. de Broglie has demonstrated that he will not consent to put the Bonapartists beyond the law and proscribe them on the strength of the vote of *décheance*. A Republican Minister would soon find some means for reducing them to silence, and even the Baron Ernest Chaband-Latour was capable of making open war upon them, but M. de Broglie was in favor of conciliation and compromise. He wants to form a majority composed of the various conservative factions, including the Bonapartists, and if the latter are conciliated the Republicans are left in the minority. It is very natural, therefore, that the latter should wish to get rid of the Bonapartists in some way, but it sounds strange to hear men calling themselves Republicans appealing to arbitrary and proscriptive measures against an adversary. That the Bonapartists have themselves made use of similar measures in their day can hardly be regarded as a valid excuse. One of the singularities of French politics is that each party has no sort of scruple in appealing to the armed and legal force of the nation for the purpose of crushing a political enemy, and pleasant and plausible excuses are always found for such violations of the fundamental principles of liberty.

FIGURES OF THE ELECTION.

M. Cazeaux, who came out boldly with his Bonapartist principles, was elected on the second ballot by a vote of 29,630. M. Alicot, the Septennalist, had 23,026. In the vote of Sunday preceding there were four candidates in the field, M. Brauhauban, Radical, and M. De Puységur, Royalist, in addition to the two above named. The latter received only 1,768 votes. There were 49,992 votes cast, or 50,000 in round numbers, Cazeaux receiving 19,212, and Alicot 16,023. As neither received an absolute majority, or one-half plus one of all the votes cast, a second ballot was required. In such cases all but the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes retire from the field. M. Cazeaux was thus opposed by M. Alicot alone, but instead of being the Septennalist candidate alone, this gentleman was supported by the Orleanists, the Republicans, and the men of his own party or faction. The Radicals, probably, abstained from voting for either candidate. But, contrary to expectation, M. Cazeaux again came out ahead, gaining 10,000 upon his previous vote, and beating his adversary by more than 6,000. As the Government threw all its weight into the opposite scale, and as the Prefect showed himself bitterly hostile, this result was hardly expected. Two things aided M. Cazeaux materially: he was patronized by the Fould family, who are idolized in the Hautes-Pyrénées, and who are strongly Bonapartist, and his uncle is the popular curé of Lourdes. The effect of this victory has been very great here, and the Government has been extremely embarrassed by it. Its interference in the elections has been unfortunate thus far—unfortunate for itself, I mean—for while it has succeeded in defeating M. Berger and the Duc de Padoue, it helped to elect Republicans in their places. Hence the extremely plausible charge that the Government interferes in behalf of the party it detests the most for the purpose of defeating the party that it most fears. The general feeling is well expressed by a story told by a foreigner, who was a guest at one of the clubs. A Republican and a Legitimist got into a dispute, and soon worked themselves into a violent passion. They appeared ready to come to blows, when friends interfered. Taking the stranger aside, the Republican told him not to be astonished at the Legitimist, so-called, for in reality he was working solely for the success of the Empire. Meeting the Legitimist a moment later, the latter warned him against this *soi-disant* Republican, who was in reality nothing but a Bonapartist agent in disguise. Each party accuses every other with *arrières-pensées* for the Empire.

BAD GOVERNMENT ELECTIONEERING.

In *La France* M. Emile de Girardin discusses the election of Sunday, and attributes the defeat of the Government candidate to the bad management of the authorities. After giving the facts and figures, he remarks:

"When M. Thiers was in power the Government was made responsible for the result of the elections. Those of April 27 and May 14, 1873, as may be remembered, served as a pretext for the act of May 24. Has the electoral current been modified by that event? Have not the men who, in taking office imagined that with the nomination of Mayors, the state of siege, the suppression or suspension of journals they could direct universal suffrage as they pleased, experienced the most painful and humiliating of all disconfitures? Without speaking of the elections from May 24 to Nov. 20, which may be considered as the effect of the impulse acquired, we find those that have occurred since the latter date singularly significant. We have the table of them under our eyes; it is more eloquent than any argument:

'On Dec. 14, 1873, there were four Deputies to be elected in the three departments of Finistère, the Seine-et-Oise, and the Aude. Four Republican candidates, MM. Swiney, Calmon, Bonnel, and Marcou were chosen. On Feb. 8, 1874, two vacancies occurred: M. Sens, Bonapartist, was nominated in the Pas-de-Calais, and M. Hérisson, Republican, in the Haute-Saône. On March 1, MM. Lepetit and Ledru-Rollin, Republicans, were returned in the Vienne and the Vaucluse. On March 29, MM. Roudier and Danelle, Republicans, triumphed in the Gironde and Haute-Marne. On May 24, Baron de Bourgoing, Bonapartist, was named in the Nièvre. On Aug. 16, M. Le Provost de Launay, Bonapartist, was chosen in the Calvadoos. On Sept. 25, M. Maillé, Republican, succeeded at the second trial in the Maine-et-Loire. On Oct. 18, MM. Senard, Médecin, and Chiris, Republicans, were nominated in the Seine-et-Oise and the Alpes-Maritimes. On Nov. 1, M. Delisse-Engrand, Bonapartist, was victorious at the second ballot in the Pas-de-Calais. On Nov. 8, MM. Parey and Madier-Montjau, Republicans, gained the day in the Nord and the Drôme; the Duke de Mouchy, Bonapartist, in the Oise. On Jan. 17, 1875, M. Cazeaux, Bonapartist, was elected in the Hautes-Pyrénées.

These facts render comment superfluous. Within the last fourteen months the partisans of what we have called the matured, the closed Septennate, have not obtained a single electoral success. The journals of the Right Centre believed in a denouement favorable to their cause in the ballot of Jan. 17, but even that escaped them. They brought about the failure of M. Brauhauban at the first trial; they failed in getting M. Alicot elected at the second. Consequently, the influence of the Administration, on the ground of Septennalism, only produces negative results. Never, one may say, have the Assembly and the Government had so little sway over the direction of public opinion."

A reporter for one of the ultra-Republican papers says that Marshal MacMahon has been more deeply affected by this event than by any that has yet transpired in his term of office, and that he has been silent and thoughtful since Sunday, and seemingly preoccupied by speculations upon the probabilities of the future.

MICHELET'S COPYRIGHTS.

The copyrights of the works of Michelet were sold at auction on Monday last, and finally purchased by Michel Lévy et frères, the well-known publishers. At the time of Michelet's death I spoke of his domestic troubles, and of the dissensions introduced into his once happy family by the introduction of a second wife. The author himself paid a great many fine tributes to this lady, who had given him much help in his literary labors, and he clung to her even when he saw his children leaving the paternal roof on her account. The son-in-law and the children say that Mme. Michelet has an unendurable temper, and that it is impossible to get on with her. In fine, they characterize her as a typical *belle-mère*, or mother-in-law. When they quarreled about Michelet's dead body, it is only natural that they should do so over his property. The widow claimed more than the children were willing to grant, and wanted to keep the copyrights of the books to which she had given so much personal labor. The family agreed to this on condition that some concessions were made on her part; but Mme. Michelet was not one of the compromising kind. The others replied that if she wanted to be ugly about the settlements they would be ugly too, and hence forced the sale of these copyrights. The upset price for all the copyrights was fixed at 196,000 francs, but as no bid was made, though all the large publishers of Paris were present, it was reduced to 50,000 francs, and knocked down to the Levys for 56,000 francs. Through their family quarrel, therefore, the Michelets have lost 140,000 francs by this operation, and it is probable that, if we can count upon the sale of Michelet's works for ten years more, the real loss will not fall much short of 250,000 francs. The mother-in-law would have done a great deal better, I fancy, to have entered into the compromise proposed.

A DOG STORY.

Here is a true and curious dog story. The other evening a reporter for the *Gaulois* was going home late at night in the midst of most horrible weather, when he overtook a drunken man trying to climb the Rue de Rome. He was followed by a mongrel cur, who kept at his heels and seemed to stagger like his master. The drunken man stopped, and the dog began to bite at his legs. "Let me alone, will you?" cried the drunkard. "I'm going on after a rest," but the dog continued to tug at his trousers. The reporter stopped to see the end of this curious scene. "There, there!" cried the man at length, "I'm going on. You'll tear the breeches off me." He started, and the dog trotted at his heels. After a few yards the drunkard again stopped, and the same scene occurred, the dog growling and snapping until his master began to go forward. The reporter went a mile out of his way to see this intelligent dog take his master home, and saw him wag his tail with evident satisfaction as the drunkard recled over his threshold.

TYPHOID FEVER IN THE UPPER CLASSES IN ENGLAND.

On this subject the London *Lancet* writes: The issue of bulletins from Osborne regarding the illness of Prince Leopold recalls the time when everybody's thoughts were turned to Sandringham, and the public mind was in a state of anxiety and expectant attention regarding the condition of another Prince. One of the most remarkable points of contrast between typhoid and typhus fevers is to be found in the different classes of society attacked by these fevers. The frequency with which the former prevails among the higher ranks of society is being constantly brought home to us, and it would almost seem as if the habits of life and the varied, rich, and plentiful diet of the titled and more opulent classes induced a condition of susceptibility to the disease; indeed, it has been contended, with some show of plausibility, that just as the liability to an attack of typhoid fever at certain ages corresponds with the condition of greatest physiological activity in the intestinal glands, so the increased functional activity of the same structures, under the stimulus of what is styled "good living," tends to increase the susceptibility of the system to the fever poison. Some authorities, as Dr. G. B. Wood and Dr. Henry Kennedy, have even gone so far as to assume that there is in many persons an inherent predisposition to typhoid fever, allied to that recognized in some other constitutional maladies; and they would possibly point to the medical history of our own royal family—to the attacks of the late Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Leopold in corroboration of their opinion. It would, however, require a larger array of facts than has yet been adduced to establish this view. There is nothing to indicate the existence of any hereditary predisposition of the kind, and it is very easy to conjure up a meaning out of coincidences that would be unwarranted by the evidence of facts. While typhus admits its ravages among the poor, the destitute and the overcrowded portions of the community, the case is far otherwise with typhoid fever, which, while it is no respecter of persons, affecting all classes and occurring in almost all climates, prevails to a remarkable extent among the upper and well-to-do sections of society. One reason of this probably is that the big baronial halls, the large and handsome country seats and town houses of the wealthy classes, as well as the less pretentious dwellings occupied by the classes beneath these in rank, are generally old, and too often badly constructed and indifferently drained. We think, however, that the subject of the influence of station of life, with all that this implies in regard to differences of diet and mode of living, is one worthy of attention.

A BALL IN THE NEW PARIS OPERA-HOUSE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes to that journal: You may remember that Mme. MacMahon favored the idea of opening the new opera by a ball, to be given in aid of the poor of Paris. The patriotic idea of the Duchess of Magenta was put on one side because it was thought *infra dig.* to inaugurate a great musical institution with dancing; but the lady clings to her inspiration with the tenacity of her sex, and no one can blame her so long as she is ever foremost in good works. It is now proposed that the ball shall be given on the 6th of February, when all the products of the famous hot-houses belonging to the City of Paris and all the tapestries of the theatre will be brought into requisition to add to the splendor of the new edifice. No one can have entered the new opera without being struck with the idea of what a superb *locale* it would be for a ball. The grand staircase and the wide approaches must always present a comparatively empty and untenanted aspect, even when the majority of the audience have left their seats in the theatre to wander about the building. Moreover the *demi-toilette* in which it is the fashion to go to the theatre in Paris causes an ordinary every-day audience to look somewhat "dowdy" in this superb palace of art. It is only on such an occasion as the inauguration of the building, when the balustrades were lined by women in superb toilets blazing with diamonds, and when the Lord Mayor in all the pomp of his civic state marched up the grand staircase, that the Veronese like character of the structure can have its appropriate belongings; but for a ball at which 10,000 people may attend the place is magnificently adapted. It is too soon, I presume, to suggest what Frenchmen will probably deem a desecration of the building; but, for my own part, I look forward to the first masked ball as the first opportunity of seeing the Opera-house at its best. A suggestion has been made to open the house every night, instead of only three times a week, and indeed, seeing that every place is taken for a month in advance, and that the self-same opera has been given every night since the opening, I cannot understand why M. Halanzier or the Minister—whichever may be responsible—allows the theatre to be empty more than half the year round, and relinces money enough to produce dozens of new operas.

CANADIAN STATISTICS.

The trade and navigation returns of Canada for the year ending June 30, 1874, have been presented to the Dominion Parliament. The total exports for 1874 amounted to $89,351,928, and the imports to $128,213,582, representing a total volume of trade of $217,565,510. The exports from the four older provinces for the several years that have elapsed since confederation have been as follows: Year ended 30th June, 1868, $57,567,888; 1869, $60,474,781; 1870, $73,573,490; 1871, $74,171,618; 1872, $80,642,015; 1873, $87,750,592; 1874, $85,711,413. The following have been the imports: 1868, $73,459,644; 1869, $70,415,165; 1870, $74,814,339; 1871, $25,838,908; 1872, $106,637,928; 1873, $124,992,034; 1874, $128,422,455. The amount of duty collected has, of course, grown with the increased importation of dutiable goods. In the year ending June 30, 1868, the duties on imports amounted to $8,819,431; in 1869 to $8,228,909; in 1870 to $9,462,940; in 1871 to $11,827,932; in 1872 to $12,606,253; in 1873 to $13,667,306, and in 1874 to $13,750,626.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHRIST AND OTHER MASTERS. An Historical Inquiry into some of the Chief Parallelisms and Contrasts between Christianity and the Religious Systems of the Ancient World; with special reference to Prevailing Difficulties and Objections. By CHARLES HARDWICK, M. A., late Archdeacon of Ely and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. Edited by FRANCIS PROCTER, Vicar of Witton, Norfolk, formerly Fellow of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1874.

The subject considered in the volume before us has of recent years attracted attention chiefly through the lectures of Prof. Max Muller. Mr. Maurice, in his work on the *Religions of the World and their Relations to Christianity*, revived it about a quarter of a century ago, and between the two the late Archdeacon Hardwick holds a prominent place. But, notwithstanding the eminence of these three names, which stand out not alone but among many others, the topic has never received that general notice which it deserves. It has never taken hold of the public mind—although some statements in connection with it, first published in Humboldt's *Cosmos*, attracted much attention at the time—and yet, in its bearing upon some questions that are being largely discussed, it has much significance. These facts have apparently had their weight in influencing Mr. Procter to edit a new edition of Mr. Hardwick's book, and he has added much to its value by prefixing a brief notice of the author himself. Charles Hardwick was one of those men who, in their own experiences, have shown how a lad, without any help or independent resources of any kind, may not only work himself through either of the English Universities, but even attain to the highest position which those universities afford. His first rudiments of education were had in a small village school in Yorkshire, and he died at the early age of thirty-eight from an accident in the Pyrenees. But notwithstanding much ill-health in his boyhood he contrived in this short career not only to educate himself, but to win scholarships, prizes, and exhibitions, and on taking his degree to find his name placed as First Senior Optime at Cambridge. He next obtained a Fellowship, was admitted to orders, appointed Cambridge preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall; Professor of Divinity at Queens College, Birmingham; Lecturer on Divinity in Kings College, Cambridge and Christian Advocate, Archdeacon of Ely, and a member of the Council of the Senate of Cambridge. He published several works upon subjects of ecclesiastical history, and a large number of sermons, lectures, poems, and essays; and he edited some important works for the Percy Society, also some Saxon and Northumbrian versions of the Gospel, and other volumes of a similar kind for the Cambridge University Press.

To American readers Archdeacon Hardwick has been best known through his *History of the Articles of Religion*, but the present book will commend itself to a much wider circle—not the less from its own intrinsic merit than from the more extended interest which its subject possesses. The view is entertained by many that throughout all the religions of the world there are evidences of unity of origin; that through either ceremonies or traditions, vastly modified it may be, links can be traced which give more or less probability to the theory that at one time in the world's history there was but one faith and one form of worship; but that it has since become changed and in too many instances degraded to what we now see to be the prevalent religions among even barbarous or semi-barbarous nations. Such a theory is easily reconcilable, indeed it exactly corresponds, with the most literal interpretation of Scripture history, and for that reason alone it has obtained many advocates. One use of the book under notice will be to facilitate an examination of the question; and the eminence of the writer as a scholar and divine, and as a most industrious collector of material, will necessarily add much to its value. The subject is treated under four principal heads, of which the first might quite as conveniently have been made the fourth, since the greater portion of it may be made very largely a deduction from the others. But in truth, the separate divisions mark the limits of four separate essays which were originally written by the author in his capacity as Christian Advocate in the University, and hence their present arrangement. In the second part we are brought to the religions of India, Hinduism, Brahminism, Vedaism, and the various schools of Indian philosophy, and to a careful review of the real and apparent correspondences between them and revealed religion. The third part deals with the religions of China, America, and Oceanica, including Confucianism, Tao-ism, Fo-ism, and the faiths of the American Indians, Mexicans, and the Papuan and Malayo-Polynesian families. In the fourth part we have an outline of the religions of Egypt and Medo-Persia, with a detailed notice of the alleged affinities between the Hebrew and Egyptian systems, their resemblances in ritual and contrasts in doctrine; also an examination in like manner of the alleged affinities of the Medo-Persian creed to Hebraism and Christianity. The connection between the Coptic and the Hebrew, and an outline of the religions of some of the barbarous tribes of Africa, are given in an appendix.

To represent merely that such a subject is full of interest, would be to reduce its importance to the very narrowest limits. It bears directly upon many theological questions that have agitated and are still agitating the public mind. It throws a flood of light upon the revelations of the Christian religion, and to the impartial yet skeptical mind it serves to elucidate many matters which may be enshrouded in doubt. Moreover, the manner in which Mr. Hardwick has treated it, further fortifies these qualities. His book, small as it is, is filled with references and annotations, showing the abundant mass of material that had been gathered together. It is, in fact, a book of evidences more than of comments, and where any point has arisen which seemed in the judgment of the author to open out an opportunity for further explanation, that explanation has been given, as well as the authorities upon which it is based. Beyond this, we are not prepared to say that the book does not contain very much information that will prove somewhat startling to readers who have not before given to comparative religion much attention. The connections that are made apparent between Christinity and some religions which it is customary to designate as heathen, are at any rate suggestive and striking. So much so, indeed, that we do not forget that attempts have been made to obliterate their importance. Voltaire, for example, sought to strengthen his denunciations of Christianity by remarking its close connection with paganism, and hence deducing pagan principle inherent in it, forgetting all the while that a converse argument would be equally effective. It would certainly have been more truthful. Sir William Jones, too, was so struck by the apparent affinities between Hinduism and Christianity that he was driven to the conclusion that some copies of the Scriptures must have been introduced into India in the first century of our era. Others have held the same view. But whether it was right or wrong, it does not account for the resemblances found in heathen religions to Hebrew rites, or for the traditions that have been discovered, even among the lowest and most savage races of mankind, which accord more or less with the records of the Old Testament.

Mr. Hardwick has brought these forward very clearly, and, not content with a strict adherence to the limits of his subject, he has devoted considerable space to a consideration of some, at least, of the questions which it may help to solve. This occupies the first part of the book. There, after a sketch of the religious tendencies of the present age, he gives up a chapter to "The Unity of the Human Race." The doctrines supported by Mr. Darwin and his followers are incompatible with unity. The theory of probabilities justifies us in saying this. For if the theory of evolution be true so far, that man is but a superior evolved from an inferior, the chances against there having been only one such evolution are so infinitely great that the contingency may safely be regarded as impossible under any known or supposed law. Any evidence in favor of unity of religion, at whatever distant date, is so far *prima facie* evidence of unity of racial origin also, and consequently it militates against Mr. Darwin's theories. Mr. Hardwick is fully impressed with its importance in that direction, and he has dwelt upon the subject with much earnestness, although we do not think he has used the arguments he had at hand with all possible effect. This may be attributed to the exclusively theological tendencies of his mind, without any modification such as would have followed from that more complete scientific knowledge which alone contains an appreciation of the most salient points in the discussion. Thus, his chapter on the unity of the race is not complete because it does not deal with the strongest arguments on the other side; nor is it as strong as it should have been, because it does not make available many matters which the author puts into a very clear light in other places. Nevertheless, so far as it goes, it is a contribution to the side of unity which should not be overlooked. We shall not dwell upon it, but merely add that Mr. Hardwick bases his reasoning upon four grounds—the Scriptural, the psychological, the physiological, and the philological. It is not a little curious that he does not mention the religious as distinct from the Scriptural. Neither does he comprise that in it. But so convinced is he of the force of the Scriptural argument, that he treats it very briefly, apparently not deigning to answer objections nor to anticipate doubts. He only replies to some of the statements that have been put forward by the late Prof. Agassiz with a view to refute them, and then introduces Scriptural authority for his position. The other branches of the subject are dealt with a little more at length. But when the reader comes to the chapter on the "Characteristics of Religion under the Old Testament," he will find a most ably-written introduction to the main body of the work. Sufficient, however, has been here stated to indicate the nature of its contents. We have entered, even thus far, more at length into the notice of it from the circumstance that this result of Mr. Hardwick's labors has been hitherto very little known outside of his own country, and also from its extreme timeliness at the present juncture in the direction of popular thought. For it is a book that will amply repay perusal, and one which will long serve for reference as a trustworthy authority upon most of the matters of which it treats.

THE PORTFOLIO. An Artistic Periodical, edited by PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. New-York: J. W. BOUTON. London: SEELEY, JACKSON & HALLIDAY.

This periodical differs from most others which are devoted to art in appealing exclusively to the most cultivated tastes, and now, in a large measure also, especially to painters themselves. The number before us, which is that for the past month and the first of the new volume, contains five illustrations, each of which is a highly-finished specimen of the particular style in which it is executed. They comprise two etchings, two wood-cuts, and one example of photo-engraving. Of the first-named, a portrait of Loredano, a Doge of Venice, who reigned in the early part of the sixteenth century, will bear, and will also well repay, the closest examination. It is rare that so excellent a piece of etching as this is given nowadays outside of the pages of this publication. The other is a copy of a painting of a girl winnowing buckwheat, and, although different in style and not as delicately finished, is nevertheless fully as instructive a piece of work. Both apparently are by French artists, the first being taken by M. P. Le Rat from a portrait in the British National Gallery by Giovanni Bellini, and the second by M. F. Laguillermie from a painting by himself. The wood-cuts are in illustration of an article on a recent work by Paul Lacroix, curator of the Imperial Library of the Arsenal at Paris, on Military and Religious Life in the Middle Ages and at the Renaissance. The two are from miniatures in a manuscript of the fifteenth century, showing two men taking the oath in the trial by ordeal and the subsequent fight; the third is an elaborate drawing of the adoration of the Magi, from a pax in niello attributed to Finiguerra, and now preserved in the museum at Florence. This last is an extremely beautiful piece of work. Photo-engraving, although less appreciated than the previous styles, has its advantages. The example we find here is from the painting by Jules Breton of "The Fountain," and in its way is fully as perfect as the best of either of those before mentioned. It admirably displays the most striking features of the original, and repeats the effect of light and shade in a manner not often realized in this kind of illustration.

The literary contents of this number are contributed by R. N. Wornum, of the National Gallery at London, René Menard, W. B. Scott, and the editor; and they present a feature which, we believe, is new, in the devotion of several pages to some "Technical Notes," which are intended to have reference to various processes in the fine arts, so as to make up a record of past and present experiences as a common fund for the benefit of the future. To render these the more valuable recourse has been had to several of the most distinguished artists of the day, all of whom have come forward with "frank and generous explanations" of their methods. This month we have the details of Mr. Calderon's practice, which are minute and explicit. Artists will find them, too, of the greatest interest, and as the "Notes" extend they will doubtless prove a rich fund of very valuable information upon technical matters as found in the experience of the first masters. At any rate, the present installment seems to fully justify that anticipation.

FRET-SAWING AND WOOD-CARVING FOR AMATEURS. By GEORGE A. SAWYER. Illustrated from original drawings by the author. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. New-York: LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM. 1875.

We direct attention to this little book on account of its eminently practical character, and its utility in extending a knowledge of an art which is at once elegant and desirable in the ornamentation of the home, and also well suited to ladies, presenting no limit to the exercise of their ingenuity and artistic taste. Mr. Sawyer appears to have been induced to prepare it by the public interest which was developed in regard to a few articles on the subject which he supplied to the pages of *St. Nicholas*. That interest will now be further widened, for few will take up the book and note the designs given in it without wishing to work out something from them for themselves or friends. Ornamentation in woods of various kinds is an art that cannot become too popular. It is not difficult to acquire, and Mr. Sawyer's instructions are sufficiently explicit to enable any careful amateur to attain a very considerable degree of proficiency.

SPAIN'S NEW KING.

HOW HIS ACCESSION IS REGARDED.

THE MATTER AS LOOKED AT IN THE REPUBLICAN ARMY—CARLIST VIEWS—THE CAUSE UNINJURED BY ALFONSO'S CHOICE T

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH'S CONGREGATION.

HISTORY OF THE PARISH SINCE 1827—PASTORATES OF BISHOPS EASTBURN AND BEDELL—CHURCH CHARITIES AND CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS—THE ASCENSION MISSION AND THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—THE PRESENT EDIFICE ON FIFTH AVENUE—FULL LIST OF CHURCH OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PASTOR.

The Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth avenue and Tenth street, Rev. John Cotton Smith, Pastor, has for many years been known as one of the wealthiest and most progressive of its denomination. Founded something like forty years ago by some of the best and most respected of the old New-Yorkers—men like Peter G. Stuyvesant, the Wards, the Van Rensselaers, and others of that stamp, its early members were drawn from the best classes of the community; not from the rich alone, or from the other extreme, but from the solid business men, the upright citizens, the men of independence, who ever constitute the main reliance of the community. Of the three Rectors who have in turn occupied the pulpit, the first two have since become Bishops and the third has attained an eminence which by many would be deemed equal to anything the Episcopate could confer. The charity of the parish have been extended with a most liberal hand, not merely by fits and starts, but in a permanent and effectual manner, which speaks in high terms for the beneficence and good sense of its people. Finally, in the matter of doctrine, the Rectors and members of the church have adhered to the good old moderate school, which embraces all the excellences and so few of the defects of the Episcopal system. Neither the errors of sectarianism, nor the insidious tendencies of Ritualism have found encouragement among them.

The present parish of the Ascension was organized on the 1st of October, 1827, during the Episcopate of Bishop Hobart—"the lion-hearted Hobart," as his friends and admirers were fond of calling him. About 100 members constituted the original congregation, which, for the space of a year or more, worshiped in a hall in Broome street, while the church edifice, at the corner of Canal and Elm streets, was in process of erection. The cornerstone of the latter structure was laid on the 6th of April, 1828, and the church itself consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese on the 23d of May, 1829. Rev. Manton Eastburn, afterward Bishop of Massachusetts, was called as the first Pastor. Mr. Eastburn was then in the prime of youth, of more than ordinary zeal and activity, and under his ministrations the parish prospered greatly. He was the man of all others for the work of "breaking in" a young congregation and establishing it upon the firm basis of a settled parish. In 1830, ten years after the foundation of the society, the church in Canal street took fire, and was burned to the ground. The fatal day was the afternoon of Sunday, June 30, and for nearly a hundred consecutive Sabbaths the society were forced to worship in improvised quarters. At length, in November, 1841, the present church on Fifth avenue, which had been two years in building, was completed and occupied. At the time this edifice was erected, it stood quite by itself, the neighboring streets for several blocks on either hand being open fields. Still, the parish did not find that they had been at all too far-sighted in choosing so distant a location. Within a few years Fifth avenue was pitched upon as the fashionable thoroughfare of the town, and elegant brown-stone edifices began to surround the new church on all sides. In October, 1842, Dr. Eastburn resigned the rectorate to accept the Bishopric of Massachusetts, and on the 15th of March succeeding, Rev. Gregory T. Bedell was installed in his place. This Pastor, whose connection with the church lasted through a period of sixteen years, was a ripe scholar, a gentleman of culture and refinement, and a thorough Churchman. His labors, which covered a wide field, were prosecuted with an energy which commanded general admiration; and when in July, 1859, he was elected Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio, his people, while flattered at the choice, felt that their's was a loss which could not easily be supplied. On the 29th of December of the same year, the present Rector, Rev. John Cotton Smith, was called to the vacancy. One of the earliest subjects to engage his attention was the condition of the poor in the immense districts to the east and south-east of his parish. The tenement-house system, the evils of which have of late years been so much modified through the reforms inaugurated by the Board of Health, was then at its worst. In the Eleventh and several of the lower wards the state of things at the close of the war was terrible. Human beings were crowded together like cattle—or rather worse than any intelligent farmer would care to treat his cattle—compelled to feed upon the coarsest food, deprived of light and air, and forced to dwell the year round in an atmosphere of contagion which rivaled that of the lazar-houses of the East. Little or no effort was made for a reform; public attention was fixed elsewhere by more stirring events, and for a time it seemed as though the human styes which had so long been an eyesore to the City would maintain their supremacy against all efforts. At length a beginning was made in the right quarter, and the Church of the Ascension and other charitable societies evinced a determination to struggle with the evil. In this work the Rector and prominent men of the church were foremost, not only in the reforms which they undertook, but in the success which attended them. Of the laity, who showed by their deeds that they were enlisted in the cause in earnest, the more conspicuous were Archibald Russell and Mr. Robert B. Minturn, of Grinnell & Minturn. The latter, in a tour through Europe in 1864, devoted much attention to the subject, and by a careful comparison of the existing methods for coping with the evils inevitable under the old tenement system, selected the plan of a working men's home in Augsburg, Germany, as a model for imitation by the philanthropists of New-York. In due time the Rector and his friend returned to America and prepared to put in practice the idea which on another soil, and in another country, had proved so fruitful of good. The result was the erection of a tenement block of five houses, each of them models of perfect homes, with every convenience that art and foresight could supply. These were offered to the parish or to any charitable organization that would accept them at a price considerably below the actual cost. The terms were accepted by the parish, and in six years' time the projectors of the enterprise had the satisfaction of seeing their investment of a few thousands return a profit of over 110 per cent. With the houses was erected a mission chapel, valued at $10,000, and which has been stated on high authority to be fully equal to anything of the kind in England. The advantage of thus combining home and church influences was soon seen in the building up at this point of a flourishing congregation, of the most regular and deserving attendants upon which were the poor but honest occupants of the new tenement-houses. During 1865 and 1866—the first years of the mission's existence—the chapel was under the superintendence of the present Bishop of Nevada, a clergyman whose work in this respect has been worthy of all praise. The House of the Good Comforter" is another of the charitable organizations for which the Church of the Ascension has of late years become noted. In the middle of the building, a large three-story structure, is the chapel of the mission, in charge of Rev. L. M. Dorman, with two candidates for holy orders as assistants. The upper floors are let as improved tenements, and a strict regard maintained for the comfort and convenience of the inmates. A Sunday-school of 300 scholars is also established at this point, and it would be hard to find in the entire City a similar body of better discipline or higher attainments. An industrial school is also connected with the mission. A temporary "Rest" or "Shelter" in the buildings of the main mission is another feature of the church work which deserves recognition. In this branch of the main institution those of the deserving poor who are strangers in the City or out of work or employment are received and cared for until home are provided for them.

Besides the works already mentioned, one of the down-town parishes, that of the Epiphany was until recently dependent upon the Church of the Ascension and its Rector for pastoral care and support. Two clergymen, three Bible-readers and one teacher of the Industrial School were here maintained mainly by the Parish of the Ascension at a cost of not less than $5,000 per annum. Trinity Church also assisted in the work of supporting Epiphany Parish, by remitting the interest of the mortgage debt on the church edifice, amounting to $12,000. The mission of the Epiphany was placed under the charge of Rev. J. Rumbe, and still promises important results. Over 1,000 children then belonged to the Sunday-school, and the actual attendance was not far from 800. A German department under the supervision of Rev. Mr. Erdmann, a Moravian clergyman, has proved highly successful. At one time it was in contemplation to take down the existing church edifice and erect a mission-house of ample proportions in its place. Such a building, it was thought, would be made a head-quarters for charitable and beneficent works of a like character, which would go far toward altering the condition of that section of the City altogether.

The present church, occupied by the Parish of the Ascension, is the same one built in 1841. It is constructed of brown-stone, in the decorated English style, and has a seating capacity of about 1,100. A heavy square bell tower, fronting on Fifth avenue, in the most conspicuous part of the edifice. Uniformity of design and solidity of construction is more apparent in the exterior than the ornamental tone which of late years has become so popular. In general outline it somewhat resembles the First Presbyterian Church, a block further up the avenue.

The present number of communicants connected with the church and its missions is nearly or quite 1,100. The following is a list of the officers for the current year: Wardens—Stewart Brown, Frederick De Peyster. Vestrymen—William H. Aspinwall, Francis Leland, James M. Brown, Frederick G. Foster, Daniel F. Appleton, William N. Lathrop, F. B. Müller, August Lambert.

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D.

The present Rector of the Church of the Ascension was born in August, 1826, at Andover, Mass., and was educated at Bowdoin College. His family was well known to the colonial and ante-Revolutionary history of New-England, and is connected on both sides with several of the leading men of Massachusetts and Connecticut, both in the learned professions and in political life. Dr. Smith studied theology at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio; was ordained deacon by Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, in 1849, and priest by Bishop Burgess, of Maine, in 1850. His first charge was St. John's Church, Bangor, Me., and his second the assistant rectorship of Trinity Church, Boston, on the Greene foundation. Seven years later he was called to his present charge. The success which has attended him in his New-York field is known in the progress made by the church in missionary and charitable works since his assumption of the rectorship. In church "politics," so far as he has had to do with them, Dr. Smith has carefully avoided ultraism of any and all kinds. His conception of Catholicity is that of the pure primitive Church, unstained by the errors of Romanism and mediæval superstition. A Broad Churchman in the best sense of the phrase, he has not permitted breadth with him to drift into Latitudinarianism. As an author he has written and published a variety of works upon theological and social questions. Among these are *Charity of Truth, The Liturgy as a Basis of Union, The Church's Law of Development, The Oxford Essays and Reviews, The Homeric Age, The Principle of Patriotism,* and *The United States a Nation.* One of his recent works, entitled *Evolution and a Personal Creator,* treats of the modern law of development from a thoroughly orthodox standpoint, and is an able attempt to reconcile the idea of a personal God with the theories of Mr. Darwin and Mr. Spencer. Dr. Smith is also editor of *Church and State,* an Episcopalian journal of a high literary and religious character, and which has heretofore championed the views of the moderate branch of the Low Church party.

THE CONSECRATED LIFE.

And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly, and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.—First Thess., v., 23.

Perhaps the first thing that attracts us in this passage is the three-fold division of our nature which it implies. It is not uncommon in the Scriptures, and seems to be based upon a rational philosophy. The body signifies the material part of our being; the soul, the principle of animal life, which we have in common with the brute; and the spirit, that which is peculiar to man, the higher, rational, and spiritual faculties. I do not purpose, however, to discuss this three-fold division of human nature. I refer to it only that I may call attention to the fact that it is exhaustive of our whole being, and that therefore all the powers and faculties of our being are included in this prayer of St. Paul. Remembering, then, that the entire nature of man is here referred to, think of the wonderful expressions which St. Paul uses in regard to it. He speaks to man who fear the displeasure because they have broken the commandments of God, and he calls God the God of Peace. He speaks to men who are struggling wearily and almost hopelessly against their own sinfulness, and he prays that God may sanctify them, and sanctify them wholly. He speaks to men who hope indeed that out of the ruins of the nature destroyed by sin may come forth a higher and spiritual life, and he says: "I pray God that He will preserve your body, soul, and spirit blameless." He speaks to men who anticipate a conspicuous development of this renovated nature only in another world, and his supplication is that blamelessness and entire sanctification of the whole being may be realized and kept secure now and until the second coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. How wonderful are these gleams of light which flash forth upon us from this single passage in the Word of God! In what amazing contrast are they to our ordinary conceptions of the Christian life!

One thing it unmistakably teaches us, and that is that a true consecration of life is now attainable; and that our highest duty and privilege are to attain it. The Consecrated Life is accordingly our subject for this morning.

If there is any fact which is undeniable it is that life, as it naturally presents itself, does not satisfy us. More than that, it is as a general rule eminently and painfully unsatisfactory. There probably never was a human being who, if he had consulted his own wishes only, would have led the life which he actually has led. These things are so true, and so universally admitted, that the statement of them is mere common-place. To discuss them would be to discuss self-evident propositions. But there are certain peculiarities in this dissatisfaction with life that are well worth our attention, and have an important bearing upon the subject we are considering. There is a dissatisfaction which arises from pain or discomfort, which any mere animal might have. There is no moral quality about it, and it is now left out of the question. Then there is a dissatisfaction felt by the vast majority in the business and pleasures of life, and which comes from a consciousness, more or less clear, of the disproportion between powers for action and capacities for happiness, as compared with the action accomplished or the happiness enjoyed. Here we begin to see the moral quality of the dissatisfaction. It is the apprehension, obscure as yet, perhaps, between what we were made for and what we actually are. There is scarcely anything in life which rouses interest or appeals to sympathy which is not founded upon this. The legends of early times and the old mythologies are shaped by it. It is the burden of history. It is the one sad strain which runs through all the poetry which has touched the heart of the world. Music never enchains the senses and thrills the deepest emotions of the soul as when it expresses the restless aspiration of humanity for the infinite, and wails over the inevitable and ever-recurring defeat. It is this sorrow over defeated aspiration which gives such sustaining and consolatory power to the grand revelations of the perfect and eternal in the Scriptures, and Christ has become the leader and Saviour of the race, because he has united in himself infinite perfection and bliss with the realization of finite imperfection and sorrow, and because the head upon which rests the crown of universal dominion has worn also a crown of thorns.

But the moral element in this dissatisfaction reveals itself still more clearly the more we consider it. It proceeds much more largely than we are apt to suppose from the consciousness of ill-desert—something that has not been taught to us, something that we have not learned by sensation, or experience, or reflection, is ever uttered by a voice in the soul which speaks with the authority of our Maker. It assumes the existence and the contrariety of good and evil, and its tones of approval, when we do the one, and of censure when we are guilty of the other, are ever sounding through the recesses of the Spirit. This consciousness of wrong-doing, of sin, has wrought mightily in our humanity. Men have cried out against it, have declared that they were not responsible, better, and demanded that they might attain it. This struggle against evil has given rise to moral and religious systems and to innumerable methods of moral training. It has marked more than anything else the history of the race. To find a way to lead better lives; to find some consecration for our thoughts and words and actions, that should be better pleasing to the loftiest aspiration of men. Among the great benefactors of mankind, those stand in the highest place who have most clearly interpreted this longing after the good, and pointed out the way in which it could be attained.

"Proud names, who once the reins of empire held,
In arms who triumphed, or in arts excelled,
Chiefs graced with scars, and prodigies of blood,
Stern patriots who for sacred freedom stood,
Just men by whom impartial laws were given,
And saints who taught, and led the way to Heaven."

It is sad indeed for us if we have not this form of dissatisfaction with our life. If I do not interpret to you my experiences of your own when I speak of weariness under the burden of sin; if I give utterance to no longings such as have thrilled your own hearts when I speak of these restless aspirations after goodness, then this whole subject can have no significance for you. But if you understand, though but vaguely, what is the meaning of aspiring after a consecration of life, then let us earnestly consider how it is to be attained.

We sometimes hear from the pulpit a severe depreciation of what are called the natural virtues, and of any system of mere moral culture. This is a view of the subject for which I have little sympathy. Suppose, if you please, that the path of mere moral culture does not lead to the fulfillment of our destiny, and that no true consecration rests upon it, can it possibly be supposed that God does not regard integrity and dishonesty, justice and injustice, truth and falsehood, kindness and cruelty, with different and opposite feelings? Is it not unspeakably better to possess each virtue than to be under the dominion of its corresponding vice? This is undeniable, but it is not all. The man who lives unreistingly in vicious indulgence is far less likely to enter upon the way of a consecrated life than he who is battling valiantly with temptation and seeking manfully for moral strength and culture. I understand perfectly well what may be said of the dangers of encouraging any one to rest satisfied with mere moral culture. I am very far from uttering any such encouragement. I protest against any such satisfaction; but nothing shall persuade me not to rejoice in every step taken, even in mere moral culture. I point to something infinitely better, without which moral culture itself cannot be secure, but to every one who is struggling against temptation and gaining vantage ground each day, who is escaping from the toils of vanity, self-indulgence, or breaking the fetters of intemperance and lust, I hesitate not to cry out, "courage, brave soul, thou art not far from the Kingdom of God."

But it may be asked, suppose this striving in the line of mere moral culture be persisted in long enough, will not a true consecration rest upon life and the destiny of man be fulfilled? This question demands serious consideration. We have become very familiar of late with the idea of the development of all living things according to the law of their nature. We have come to expect the perfection of each organism only as it is evolved from lower and imperfect stages of progress. Now, moral culture is a process precisely of this kind. It is the advance of the natural life in a line of progress proceeding indefinitely toward the excellence of which the natural life is capable. Now, if the destiny of man consists in the development of the natural life, and if that is the highest excellence attainable, then moral culture is the chief duty of man. But, then, there is no supernatural life for man, and, of course, there is no supernatural redemption. The whole moral development of man is then confined to the sphere of mere nature.

It may be well, in considering this part of our subject, to see what some of the great apostles of mere moral culture, as opposed to supernatural religion, have to say about it, under the influence of maturer deliberation and in the presence of the great sorrows and mysteries of life. Mr. John Stuart Mill was one of the great teachers of this century. He has wonderfully enriched English literature and philosophy. His whole system of thought, however, is of the kind I have just indicated. He recognizes sure ground for inquiry and knowledge only within the sphere of nature. With high moral aspirations he came at last to see that his system was fatally defective. He had so profound an appreciation of moral excellence that he was awed and subdued by the majestic character of Christ. The conception of this Immaculate being haunted him. The person of Christ expanded infinitely beyond the bounds of his philosophy, and, in words profoundly earnest and significant, he recognizes his special divine mission from God. Sainte Beuve, perhaps the greatest critic France ever produced, was one of the leaders of what was called independent morality—that is, morality independent of religion. Over his grave, surrounded only by those who had imbibed his opinions, no word of prayer or of hope was uttered. But hear what he says in a letter to the Abbe Barbe, and there are other passages of a like tenor: "Religion is that also which contributes very much to console me. At home, when I had any little disappointments, I used to pour them into the bosom of my parents. Now, however, I have no one to whom I could confide them. Lo, I pray in spirit to the good God, and I hereby open a resource which dissipates my pain." Matthew Arnold, who early lost the manly faith of his distinguished father, endeavored to base his religion for morality in the ethics of Greek philosophers—in the theology of the Greek tragedians, and in the repose of Greek art. But in later years he has gone back for the basis of morality to the eternal righteousness which illumines the ancient Scriptures, and finds the true "sweetness and light" in that pure and beautiful life, the steps of which we trace from Bethlehem to Calvary.

There is a reason for this in the very nature of things, and its consideration is naturally connected with the conception to which I have just referred, of growth and development in the line of our mere natural life. We have already asked whether that indefinite development of the natural life is the true destiny of man? In answering this question, bear in mind that, for the first time in the whole development of nature, we come to in man a looking out into the infinite. It is in man, for the first time, that this phenomenon occurs. There is something of momentuous and unutterable significance in this. If nature came forth from the bosom of the Infinite One, we have now reached the point when the Infinite Source is recognized, and the desire to return to it is stirred in the soul. Is there not reason in the idea that the marvelous evolution may end, and end in man, and end in man's return to and union with God? Is not the great mystery of life to be solved, and is not this its solution? Are we to be forever hamstrung by the vague conception of an absolute and infinite Being, and is that Being ever to be able to evade our knowledge? And if the development of nature is to end, and to end in man's union with God, and knowledge of Him, what means to that union and knowledge are there except those which are found in Christ? And have we not here an explanation of the problem of Christ's connection with our humanity, a light thrown upon His marvelous influence upon mankind, and the link discovered by which the chain of being is reunited to God?

If this is the case, then there is a supernatural destiny for man—that is, a destiny into which his mere natural life would never be developed. It is a destiny which can only be secured by the linking of our natural life with the supernatural life which is presented to us in Christ.

This linking together of the two must occur somewhere and at some time in our mortal life. I am not now considering the conditions under which it must take place. Whether it takes place in a sacrament of the Church or in some conscious experience of the soul is not now to the purpose. What I wish now to have understood is that at some time and in some way this union of the natural and supernatural lives must take place, and the point of transition between the two must be passed. Just as the sailor, in passing from the Northern to the Southern Hemispheres, crosses, perhaps not knowing when, the invisible line that divides them and then looks upon new constellations and with new heavens arching over his head—so the voyager upon the ocean of life, may pass, at some time, the transition point between the great hemispheres of his being, and find himself under new skies, in which shall shine to cheer and guide him, the mystic constellation of the Cross.

We find ourselves here upon the level of something higher than mere moral culture. Supernatural virtues are revealed to us. Lacordaire, in comparing the natural and supernatural lives, the natural and the supernatural virtues, has well said, "There is something more vast than prudence, more noble than temperance, more magnificent than moral force. Christian charity is what it is. It is the love of God with all our heart, and with all our soul, and with all our mind, and of our neighbor as ourself."

If the supernatural or divine life in man is to be in anology with everything else that we know it will have its laws also and its order of development. What these are it is to the last degree important that we should know. The effect of rightly understanding them will be to take away discouragement and to animate us with new hope if we have indeed that life and are the children of God. And we need not trouble ourselves unduly in settling the question whether we are really God's accepted children. God is so anxious to have us such that He will not repel us in our desire to be such, and if we have that earnest desire, and long for its return to the goodness of life, which Christ is the embodiment, and which He only can bestow, if we are ready to submit to His guidance, and trust in His saving power, and if we have fulfilled the required external conditions in the Church, then we may believe safely that we are the accepted children of God. But this is only the beginning of a new progress, and the divine life is in it will begin to stir and seek restlessly to grow until it has taken full possession of the soul.

At this point it seems desirable to consider the false ideas which some have in regard to what constitutes growth in the divine life. There are many forms which these false views assume. I select one only as an illustration. It is a morbid conscientiousness. This is found in persons who have a strong and controlling desire to do what is right and to please God, but their whole conception of the Christian life is to follow the dictates of conscience in the minutest particulars. This is all very well, and conscientiousness even in the slightest particulars is an element in the Christian life. But it is a very imperfect conception of the Christian life; and if the judgment is at fault, it is easy to see that all the energies of the consecrated life may be frittered away in settling little questions of conscientious scruples, and pursuing petty lines of conduct, in neither of which is there any special moral quality. I have known persons who have spent a long time in considering whether it is right to use the ordinary forms of address customary in society, lest they might express more than they really mean, and who have lived lives of slavery in endeavoring to secure a literal and exact conformity between their feelings and their acts. There are others who are doubtful whether it is right to speak of the days of the week by their heathen names, and attach a moral value to the self-denial which leads them to adopt a special usage. There are vast numbers who treat the whole question of amusements and pleasures in the same way. They settle the question of participation in them—not upon moral grounds—but upon trivial distinctions, which amount to nothing at all, and while many of the people are living a whirl of worldly pleasure, without ever confronting the question as to what influence it will have upon the better and higher impulses within us, or what influence upon the lower and baser propensities, persons of morbid conscientiousness will be afraid of enjoyment altogether. And in the case of all these forms of morbid conscientiousness the difficulty is that they consume time, and absorb thought, and waste the energies of prayer upon what is of comparatively trifling importance. It is infinitely better than indifference to the whole subject, but it is not in itself and must not be regarded as an indication of strength and progress in the consecrated life. Yet lest any who may perhaps be conscious of this tendency, and who have greatly relied upon it, should be discouraged by this view and seem to themselves to be left with no guidance for the future, I would say: Keep Christ in your thoughts rather than yourself, and let the mighty ethical and spiritual power of His life possess you. You will soon come to discern almost intuitively between good and evil, be able to judge things according to their real moral quality, and, instead of disquietude and doubt, you will have peace and joy.

The ordinary aspect of the consecrated life is that of struggle against corruption and temptation. There is a consciousness of the constant presence of an evil nature. Wrong is done and repented of, and then done again. There are times of coldness and indifference. Divine things seem to be losing their hold upon us, and the Saviour seems to recede into an unfathomable distance. There is little real communion of the soul with God. And then, perhaps, there will come a period of awakening, and we shall carry some good resolutions into effect. For the time we may have peaceful thoughts, and our life be irradiated with new joys and hopes. This, I take it, is the common experience in the divine or consecrated life. But is this all that the new life which has entered into us, the life of God in the soul of man, can enable us to be and to do? Then, what meaning is there in the lofty conception by the Apostles of the consecrated life, and especially that prayer of St. Paul that we may be sanctified wholly, and be preserved blameless in

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 8, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Fra Diavolo (English Opera)—Miss Kellogg, Miss Beaumont, Mr. Peakes, Mr. Hamilton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Henry V.—Mr. George Reynold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Bertha Girardin.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Women of the Day.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—The New Magdalen.—Miss Carlotta LeClercq, Mr. George Clarke.

PARK THEATRE.—Giroflé-Girofla (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Borel, M. Duplan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The Blood-stained Hand—Slasher and Crasher.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Emerson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Water Color Paintings.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the 1st inst.*

A dispatch from Charleston relates that the South Carolina Legislature has requested the Senators and Representatives from that State to support the Texas and Pacific Railroad bill. We have no doubt that the feeling indicated by this action in the South Carolina Legislature exists in most of the Southern States, and it is well known that Scott counts on a solid Southern vote for his scheme, entirely independent of party lines. This is one of the facts which make it necessary that the honest men in each branch of Congress should watch this measure with the utmost vigilance, and be prepared to kill it the moment it appears either in the Senate or in the House. The Democrats who favor it will try to get it through this session, since they know that the odium of it will then remain with the Republicans, even though a majority of that party should oppose it. We desire that the measure, if it is to be fastened on the country, shall be passed when responsibility for it can be fairly fixed where it belongs. That can be done next session, but not this.

Meanwhile, we beg our readers to glance a moment at the statements in our Washington dispatches concerning the circumstances which surround this bill, and the men who are pushing it. There is every indication that if the bill passes, a future investigation will show a record of corruption as black, and probably as extensive, as that which the Crédit Mobilier and the Pacific Mail investigations have disclosed. The same kind of men, and in some instances the very same men, are engaged in this enterprise as in the others. The scandal, the injury, and the humiliation which the country and the Republican Party have suffered from them may be expected again if this bill ever succeeds. There is nothing, absolutely nothing, but a determined and unscrupulous lobby to support the measure. All the specious arguments advanced for it are trifling when we consider the condition of the Treasury, the settled hostility of public sentiment, the explicit pledges of both political parties, and the elements of corruption that are known to exist. It ought to be particularly clear to the Republican leaders that the passage of this bill, or any other of its sort, would be fatal to the party. As it appears from the account of the condition of the business of Congress that very slight opposition to the job, if boldly made, will defeat it, the responsibility of the Republicans is the greater and more direct.

Our New-Orleans dispatches this morning indicate that the situation there is not hopeless, since strong interests are being enlisted in favor of a peaceful settlement of the quarrel. The Conservative Party is divided, the country being opposed to the city, the office-seekers to the office-holders, and the people to the politicians. Under these circumstances it ought to be possible to find a way out, as the Radicals are also more or less divided. A combination of the disinterested and decent men from both parties could do the work.

Senator Washburn, of Massachusetts, has by a bill brought to the attention of the Senate the subject of the distribution of the Geneva award, and the refusal by Congress at its last session to allow the great body of the claims of insurers to be heard by the Court of Commissioners. What we pointed out as likely, when this action was had by Congress, has taken place. The opinion of the best publicists of Europe, and of those most enlisted on our side in the original controversy, condemns the exclusion of the insurers from even a hearing as an act of unaccountable bad faith on the part of the United States. That act is telling, and must continue to tell, heavily against the cause of arbitration, since that method of settling international difficulties is pure folly if both parties do not, in sincerity and honesty, carry out the provisions of an award when once made. Mr. Washburn's bill simply requires that the Court of Commissioners shall determine claims of insurers "according to the principles of law and the merits of the several cases," with a proviso that stock companies shall refund one-half of the amount received on their claims to those who paid war premiums, and that mutual companies shall distribute the net amount received by them to those who would have been entitled to the amount if it had been received in the years when the losses were paid.

The letter from Louisiana which we publish this morning throws light on some very interesting and curious features in the life of New-Orleans. The account of the career of the old quadroon millionaire, and the picture of his present situation, will particularly repay attention. There is no city in the country so peculiar in nearly every regard as the capital of Louisiana, and the letters of our various correspondents have already made many of its singularities familiar to our readers.

EQUAL JUSTICE.

We hear a great deal from time to time about "equal justice," especially in connection with the state of affairs in the South. It is the basis of the arguments which are advanced in favor of the Civil Rights bill, and it is always used when new legislation is proposed in behalf of the negro race. There can be no doubt whatever that equal justice is a blessing for which many sacrifices ought to be made, but the mere enactment of laws will not always secure it. For instance, it is quite possible to intensify race or sectional antipathies and animosities by passing measures which are avowedly designed to produce the opposite effect. And this, as we much fear, would be one of the results produced by the new Civil Rights bill. A white man may be compelled to sit and eat his dinner at the same table with a negro, and perhaps there is no good reason why he should object to take his meals in that way. But compulsion of this kind is not apt to produce a feeling of cordial friendship, and the social relations of two opposite races are seldom improved by bringing coercion to bear upon either one or the other.

It is much to be desired that the white and black races at the South should live in peace together, but we do not believe that Congressional laws will ever compel them to do that. The blacks are undoubtedly entitled to all proper protection at the hands of the Republican Party, but this duty should be discharged after careful consideration of the interests of both races. It is, in fact, "equal" justice which should be aimed at. The Southern white people have often shown since the war a disposition to comply with the conditions imposed upon them by Congress—a fact which was attested by Gen. Grant himself a few years ago. In his report dated Dec. 18, 1865, he said: "I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith." "My observations," he added, "lead me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self-government within the Union as soon as possible." There was a good deal more to the same effect in this interesting report. And Gen. Grant has never been unpopular in the South until, perhaps, very recently. He has, apparently, always endeavored to extinguish the bitter feelings of the war, and to bring the South into a real and cordial union with the North. The Kellogg reign in Louisiana has thrown him into a position which it is possible that he would never have chosen for himself, and that he has been kept in it so long is chiefly the fault of Congress. It is quite certain that, from the day of Lee's surrender downward, the personal course of Gen. Grant, in relation to the Southern people, has been of friendship and magnanimity, not of vindictiveness or oppression.

This same course is recommended by many weighty considerations to the Republican Party. We have never seen why the party should make a present of all the ex-insurgent States to the Democrats. The Democrats were the means of inflicting great injury upon the South, and cannot do it any good even now. The conservative classes in the South must frequently have been tempted to wish that they could form some alliance with the Republican Party. The old sources of difference with that party no longer exist, and undoubtedly the Republicans could do more for the South to-day than the Democrats. It is clearly of importance to the interests of the whole country that the material prosperity of the South should be restored. One large part of this Union can never be in a permanent state of poverty without the other part being injuriously affected. Now, there is nothing which is so destructive of commercial progress as political disturbances; people will not lend money, or sell goods on credit, to a community which is always in hot water. These truths are now seen and felt by most persons, but the difficulty is to find out in what way the long turmoil in the South can be brought to an end. President Lincoln once said that the black and white races could never live together, and he proposed that a colony should be founded in New-Grenada for the benefit of the blacks. This was never possible, and of course the proposal would be more absurd now than it was in 1862. But the part of a great statesman in the present crisis would be to bring the two sections of the country into good feeling, and to bury once for all the ancient animosities. The late Senator Sumner perceived that very clearly, and had he lived, his advice on the question would have proved of the greatest value. For at least no one could ever have suspected him of being willing to surrender any fundamental principles of the Republican Party, or of forgetting the welfare of the colored race. In that respect he was as favorably situated in reference to the problem now before us as President Lincoln would have been, had he lived, for dealing with the question of reconstruction. The work still remains to be done, and there is only one party which can carry it out. The Democrats can never even attempt it successfully. It is for this reason that we are anxious to see our leaders pursue a policy somewhat different from that which is contained in such measures as the Civil Rights bill. Protect the negro by all means—but let us have equal justice. It is upon that issue that the Presidential election of next year will have to be fought. It must be understood, on the one hand, that the Republican Party will never consent to see the colored race subjected to systematic ill-usage and oppression, and, on the other hand, that it will never countenance excesses on the part of the negroes similar to those which were witnessed in South Carolina under Gov. Moses. With those principles in the foreground, we need not fear to enter into the Presidential contest of 1876—destined to be one of the most important ever recorded in our history.

WESTERN DEMOCRATS AND EDUCATION.

The Republicans of Illinois and Missouri were speedily aroused to opposition when the newly-elected Bourbon legislators began an attack upon the public school system of those States. The concerted movement against free education among Western Democrats was so powerful and persistent that its previous preparation, during a series of years was quite evident. No sooner had the Democrats obtained their seats in three or four State Legislatures than they simultaneously proposed the amending of those sections of the Constitutions which prohibit the partition of the school fund for sectarian purposes. Their propositions at first excited ridicule; but as they were more clearly set forth, and as many bitter and denunciatory speeches by prominent Democrats showed how earnest the onslaught was, a feeling of intense anger ensued. The people who had labored long and devotedly to build up the superb educational system of Illinois, and who recognized that most of the State's greatness and prosperity was due to that system, were both amazed and enraged that hostile hands should be laid upon it. To their anger, it may with truth be said, has now succeeded a feeling of alarm. The Bourbons, in their organized effort to establish the old Church and State combination, have found able and subtle allies, and their progress is far more important and rapid than any friend of common schools would have believed possible a year ago. Every old and new argument that can be brought against public free education is dinned in the ears of the people, and the work of creating opinion in favor of a State support of denominational schools goes steadily forward.

The Democratic programme is as follows: To introduce into and push through numerous State Legislatures constitutional amendments, which will not be presented to the people for ratification until 1876, and in the meantime to do everything possible to embarrass and render odious the free school system, so that when the proposed amendments are voted on they will at least not be overwhelmingly defeated. No Democrat in his right mind expects to see the people of either Illinois, Ohio, or Missouri suddenly and unanimously agree to a proposition to make the State pay for the teaching of sectarian dogmas. There are probably no Bourbons so wild as to imagine that the period between this Winter and the general election in 1876 is long enough to allow of much more than the preliminary propagandism in favor of the union of Church and State in educational projects. But they believe that in a few more years the desired end may be gained, and they have learned of their Catholic allies the wisdom of a policy of patient but constant proselyting. Those allies have whispered to them that Mother Church steadily increases in strength and influence in the West; that in St. Louis she holds her own against the strongest efforts of the friends of public secular education; that wherever a public school building is erected, the Catholics soon have a parish school near it; and that, in due time, the division of the public money among denominational schools will be accepted as a matter of course. The wiser among the Democrats would, perhaps, have been glad to postpone the propositions to amend the Constitutions until some later time, fearing the influence of the resentment which Republicans would naturally feel if their pet institution were among the first assailed by Bourbon iconoclasts. But the amendments are proposed; the anger is over, and the battle is well begun. The result is more uncertain than most people are willing to admit.

Of course, there is no great danger that the public school system, in any part of the West, will be completely destroyed. The Germans will do much to oppose the Catholic influence, and the Bourbons will now and then defeat their own ends by their extreme and revolutionary measures. But the system may be so impaired and hedged about with embarrassments that it will be in many places practically worthless. The cities may combine to employ able corps of teachers, and may appropriate generous sums, as they do now, to enable every one who chooses to secure a good education at the public expense; but in the country districts of the States where the Democrats rule that will not be the case. As soon as the Legislatures reduce appropriations for educational purposes, great numbers of the common schools in the back districts will be closed. Then the mass of those who are hungry for an education will be driven into the denominational schools, and those institutions will clamor for State aid because they are doing the State substantial service. If there should be such a turn of affairs, perhaps the sectarian institutions would not clamor in vain.

It would be difficult to analyze the motives which lead the resuscitated Western Democrats to attack the public schools. The objection to "being taxed to educate paupers and niggers" is by no means the principal one. Perhaps it is because the old typical Democracy of the West, with its adoration of caste, its contempt for the plodding laborer, and its general lack of harmony with the spirit of the age, finds itself gradually disappearing before the march of a comprehensive public and secular school system; so that it has rallied all its forces for a final attack, and has had the shrewdness to take an ally whose ability is unquestioned, and whose zeal is never checked.

THE TILTON-BEECHER LETTERS.

The reports of the great scandal trial tell us of an ancient negro who vindicated his claim to be called a son of Ham by vending sandwiches to the spectators, thus enabling them to recruit exhausted nature without losing their places. The viands dispensed by this sable ministrant proved to be tougher than some of the stories that have been told during the last year about the chief matter at issue, and he was remonstrated with upon this subject by some of his customers. Whereupon, instead of repenting, denying, or protesting, he solemnly replied: "Them san'wiches isn't half so bad as the langwidge I have to listen to every day." We fear that notwithstanding the dignity of the court and the distinction of the counsel, it must be admitted that there is justice in this Ethiopian criticism. Whether the plaintiff or the defendant is in the right, or whatever may be the weight and value of the testimony thus far given—as to which, of course, we express no opinion—the story told makes "langwidge" necessary which to simple-mannered, decent people, of whatever complexion, seems bad, indeed, when uttered in a public assembly. We would gladly omit the publication of it in detail, but the public seems to leave us no alternative. And the character of the whole proceeding in this respect is much aggravated by the presence of ladies, who it would seem should be the last to voluntarily subject themselves to just that experience. There has been nothing in this great scandal from the beginning more scandalous—using that word in the sense of an offense against decorum, a shock to the sense of decency—than this voluntary sitting of a woman and a wife in a public assembly while her husband and her husband's friend, sitting within a few feet of her, charged her through long days, and with minute detail, with the violation of her marriage vows; and this equally whether she be guilty, or, in the peculiar and high-flown phrase of one of those men, as white a souled woman as ever lived. It is a matter any reference to which does not at all touch the merits of the case at issue, as to which we should not venture any remark whatever.

To the oral testimony there have been added letters which, whatever may possibly be their bearing on the case, must take a place among the curiosities of epistolary literature, in which aspect only we make them the subject of comment. They are composed of amatory and religious effusion in about equal parts, with a free effervescence of folly and a copious sediment of commonplace. And yet we can conceive of nothing more likely to deter a man of common sense from either marriage or religion, or from both, than the apprehension that he might in certain contingencies be led into such a correspondence as that which has been laid before us during the last two or three days. To be sure it would interest a man to be assured by the fair object of his spiritual devotion, the Beatrice to whom he was Dante and husband rolled into one, that she weighed one hundred and eight pounds, and that she hopes to reward his love and tenderness by adding ten or twelve more; but when such charming effusions and promises came preceded and followed by a theology the mysteries of which seem far more subtle than those that have puzzled the commentators on the *Paradiso*, it would surely tend to check the raptures and to cool the ardor of almost any bearded creature. However these letters may bear upon the issue now on trial, (and it will puzzle most people to see what they have to do with it,) their main interest for the general public, those who are not within the esoteric recesses whence come such mysterious utterances, is their evidence of the intellectually and religiously high-strung life of the principal parties to this deplorable affair. They seem constantly tuned up above concert pitch, and as if they were ready to snap or scream the next moment. Their yearnings after a higher life, and a purer life; their desire to grovel or to soar before each other; their evident discontent unless they can make themselves objects of interest, religious or other, and their desire, above all, to say something very fine about their souls, not forgetting an occasional reference to their bodies and their avoirdupois, present them in a light not pleasant, although somewhat amusing. For the influence of such a spectacle, so far as it has an influence, is to make both religion and love ridiculous.

Love will take care of itself. That may be safely left to the hearts and instincts of men and women. It is religion that suffers. This inflated theological nonsense, ridiculous in itself, and made both sad and absurd by the occasion of its publication, will do more harm to religion than can be counteracted by the preaching of an army of Beechers. True, that which it reveals is not religion, but a feverishness of the mind which finds vent in religious phraseology. And the question forces itself upon us, whether much of the preaching now most eagerly sought by city congregations is not of a kind to engender the state of mind indicated by this remarkable correspondence. We fear that it is so, and that there is heard from the pulpit, and from ministers in private, too little of simple good counsel as to every-day life and the faithful discharge of every-day duties. It would be comforting to hear ministers, as the counselors and friends of their people, tell husbands and fathers, wives and mothers, and children their duties in simple language, enforcing their instruction with plain reasoning and forcible illustration. This is the true function of the minister; but for this it would seem that not a few of us are becoming too elegant, too intellectual, and, above all, too "emotional." The consequence is, if not Tilton-Beecher scandals, at least Tilton-Beecher letters.

SPIRITUAL MEDIUMS.

While the Eddy brothers are awaiting the test to which they have invited the skeptics who refuse utterly to believe in their fraudulent practices, and while the advocates of materialization everywhere are expecting a frank and speedy uncloaking of their cheats, certain Spiritualists continue to urge the genuineness of their manifestations, and invite the fullest and frankest investigation. A lady named Mrs. Hardy has been creating considerable excitement in Boston of late by the boldness of her experiments in materializing spirits during the daylight hours, and by the apparent sincerity and earnestness with which she has braved all investigation. She has, during her numerous séances given at "the Hub" in the course of the past three years, fairly established her claims as a medium of more than ordinary powers. From the mysterious cabinet which is the *sanctum sanctorum* of Spiritualism she has caused a variety of weird and strange beings to appear, and has set at defiance the committees of clergymen, scientific men, and gentlemen of business circles, who have made determined endeavors to discover her trickery. She has braved the Professors of Harvard and the doctors of the Massachusetts Medical College. She has completely gulled the populace, which has given her a generous support; and she now publishes to the world her challenge, which is as confident as it is incoherent. "If," she says, "the phenomenon of materialization were destined ever to be exposed as a transparent swindle, it would long ago have taken rank as a shallow device. Since the world cannot expose or explain it, would it not be proper to accept it as a true manifestation, and to believe in it, despite the evidence of one's senses, and the fact that it is utterly at variance with church dogmas?"

Those wretched mediums who are dependent upon petty deceptions for their livelihood have much at stake. They have entered upon a career of fraud, from which they cannot extricate themselves without belying all their past professions. They were very much discouraged by the complete exposure of Katie King and the mendacious tribe which surrounded her. The fall of Robert Dale Owen and his followers gave them a shock from which they will with great difficulty recover. But they cannot make up their minds to confession. They cling to the veriest straws, and refuse to accept the inevitable fate which awaits them. Their claim with relation to the creation, or producing, or materializing of the human form, or portions thereof, is so utterly at variance with the teachings of science and religion that but one course, that of utmost impudence, is open to them.

The mediums who adhere to the stupid doctrine of the materialization of spirits are far more numerous in New-England than in any other section of the Union. It appears, also, that a greater number of dupes is found there than in any other part of the United States. The champions of the spiritualistic fraternity—those who assert that during a three years' course of materialization no fraud has been discovered—all come from the New-England States. The audiences which still have the courage to assemble before draped or darkened cabinets, and which stare open-mouthed at the supposed apparitions appearing from them, are mainly recruited in the Eastern cities and towns. The Eddy brothers still have a tumultuous and enthusiastic following among the rustics of Vermont and New-Hampshire. The incredulity and scornfulness of the outer world seem to have exercised but little influence upon the provincials who are prone to believe in sudden apparitions of their grandmothers and grand-uncles. The Church has not been able to wean hundreds of honest people from a belief which is degrading and pusillanimous. The newspapers, with their merciless exposure of mediums, and their cold incredulity with regard to phenomena, have accomplished little. There is not a prominent "medium" or materializer who is not held in high esteem by many thousands of people, and who does not profess to be ready and willing to submit to any test of his or her supernatural powers. In the face of all the sneers and scandals elicited by the recent erratic course of the Spiritualists in New-England, many men and women openly advertise themselves as mediums, able to accomplish wonders which have not been seen on earth since the time of the Saviour and His apostles. The career of Katie King and others of her kind has had for its result the production of a large class of spiritual believers, and an impudent class of mediums who cannot be put down by anything save the stern hand of the law. Perhaps a few complaints against them for obtaining money under false pretenses might render some service to society at large.

MADAGASCAR.

The Queen of Madagascar is stated to have lately issued a proclamation ordering the enfranchisement of all persons enslaved since 7th June, 1865, "the year in which the convention with my cousins was completed." The proclamation further states that if such slaves desire to remain in the country they are at liberty to do so as free citizens; if they desire to return whence they were brought, they can do so; and anyone retaining them contrary to their will, after this notice, will incur a penalty of ten years in irons.

Some readers may find it convenient to be reminded that Madagascar is a great island, with an area estimated at 225,000 square miles—more than four times as large as England—lying to the south-east of the African Continent. Very little is known of its early history. It was not until 1810, when the influence of one of its potentates grew predominant, that the island became commercially important to other countries. In 1816 the English entered into a treaty with Radama, King of the Hovas, against the slave trade with Mozambique, and English missionaries and a few English mechanics settled in the island. Radama was succeeded by Ranavolo I., a cruel and very anti-missionary spirited woman, and her proceedings led to active operations against her both by French and English. Her son succeeded her in 1862, but only to be strangled in the following year, when he was succeeded by his wife, who, with the Prime Minister—her husband—and a number of leading men, were baptized in 1869, and in the same year the chief idol was burned.

The most valuable information in reference to Madagascar is that contributed to the French Geographical Society by M. Alfred Grandidier. In company with an elder brother and M. Janssen, who has since earned fame as a scientific writer, M. Grandidier, who, then only twenty, had looked forward from boyhood to the exploration of remote and remarkable corners of the world, set out for South America in 1857. After a protracted tour in that country, and subsequently in Asia, which served to give him the experience so needful to an explorer, M. Grandidier found himself on the eastern coast of Africa, and decided on a visit to Madagascar, and in the Spring of 1865 landed in that island on a tongue of land opposite the old French settlement Pointe-à-Larrée. He found Madagascar a country of natural contrasts. The vast regions of the south and south-west are sandy and sterile, suffering terribly from lack of water, while the province of Anossi, particularly, is rich and beautiful in the extreme. In the neighborhood of Mouroundava M. Grandidier found the famous cat with bear's claws, a strange sort of wild pig similar to a kind known at the Cape of Good Hope, and various curious birds and reptiles. The quail, wandering over the entire island, visits the deserts of the south, and in a land where, in many parts, food is scarce, is more than ever appreciated. But among certain of the natives, it is held too much in superstitious reverence to be eaten. The Madagascans are a people of traditions, and the reverence felt for this bird has its origin in a legend. Two robbers having thrown themselves on two young girls who had gone some distance from home to draw water, were preparing to carry them off, when a number of quails about to fly away made such a tremendous twittering that the robbers, thinking that they were surprised, abandoned their prey. The head of the family solemnly swore that henceforth no hand of his or of his people should hurt a quail, and the French relator adds, "Nothing is held in higher respect in Madagascar than the vows and creeds of ancestors."

In 1867 M. Grandidier again visited this great island, with all the advantage of previous protracted experience, but unfortunately, without the aid of his notes made on the previous visit, for these and his collections were destroyed by fire. During this second visit, however, he gained an amount of information and secured treasures in natural history which amply compensated for the previous losses, and it is understood that he has a work, on a very large scale, and profusely illustrated, in progress. Japan is no longer Japan; but Madagascar is likely to remain for many years Madagascar, and probably fifty years hence it will be favorite ground with the tourist.

The population of Madagascar is not large. The arid districts of the south and south-west are very thinly populated. Commerce is chiefly with the French Isle of Bourbon and the Mauritius, and some of the tribes are animated with an extraordinarily mercantile spirit, which is ascribed to their communications with the Arabs, who from time immemorial have traded with them. The French have for a long time been connected with Madagascar, through their neighboring Islands of Ste. Marie and Nossi Be, while the lovely Isle of Bourbon is distant only about four hundred miles. It is not unlikely that having found New Caledonia so useful, they may make further advances toward a footing in Madagascar.

CONSULAR COURTS.

A recently-published opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, concerning our ex-territorial jurisdiction in certain foreign countries, revives an often-debated question of public policy. In consequence of the radical difference between our administration of justice and that in certain Mohammedan or pagan countries, we have shared, in common with other Christian nations, in the privilege of trying, convicting, and sentencing our own countrymen who have been detected in the perpetration of crimes in those States. For example, the administration of justice in Constantinople, under Turkish rule, is so different from what it is in our own Republic, that the representatives of our Government in that region are allowed to try an American accused of an infraction of the laws which are common to the codes of all civilized and semi-civilized peoples. Theft, forgery, murder, &c., are punished with equal severity in both countries; not so with some other offenses. Therefore, the Consuls of the United States stationed at points in the jurisdiction of powers with which we have certain treaty relations, have the same powers as those given in this country to the courts. Lately, three Americans were charged with forgery committed in Turkish territory. They were brought before United States Consuls in Smyrna and Constantinople and convicted of the crime. Probably the Consuls had no jails at their command in which the prisoners could serve out their sentence. They applied to the Government at Washington to be informed if it would not be possible to have these persons sent to the United States and imprisoned in some American jail. The Attorney-General replied that, unless distinct provision was made for such transportation in our treaty with Turkey, imprisonment on American soil would, under the circumstances, be impossible. The prisoners could not be retained here a single day. They would be taken out on a writ of habeas corpus. The sentence of a Consul of the United States residing in Constantinople could not hold a man in Sing Sing.

There are several countries in which we have these ex-territorial rights. Consuls in ports of Turkey, Siam, Japan, China, and so on, have the same jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, where American citizens are concerned, as that given to common law courts in our own country. Where the form of procedure is so different from that in American and English courts as it is in these countries, it would be intolerable for an American or British citizen to submit to trial by a native court. But as there may be offenders of various nationalities, the accused is brought before the Consul, and his judgment, when ratified by the Minister Resident of the country to whom the culprit belongs, is final and conclusive in his case. It has been complained by our representatives abroad that we have the necessary legal machinery for the trial of wandering sons of the Republic, but we have no places of punishment. We have no jails for the confinement of those condemned. In many cases, where we have no houses of detention, the American convict is handed over to the jailer of some friendly power—usually Great Britain—who boards our prisoner at the expense of his own Government. This is thought to be a hardship; and it explains the frequent demand of some of our distant Ambassadors for "more jail facilities."

But the point to which we desire to call attention is this: How many Consuls sent to Eastern Europe and Asia are fit to sit in judgment upon their accused fellow-countrymen? It may be granted that they are honest and faithful officials and business men. But it does not follow that they possess the requisite judicial experience and familiarity with the laws of evidence which would enable them to give a just and equitable decision. An official with a judgment warped by prejudice or perverted by passion is capable of doing great damage in a country where we have ex-territorial rights, and considerable complaint is sometimes made of these Consuls by those who fancy that they are oppressed. It stands to reason, therefore, that Consuls appointed for ports where judicial rights are to be thus exercised ought to be selected with great care. When we send a Consul to an Asiatic port we send a court, a judge, a jury. Mere place-hunters sent out of the country to be got rid of will not do for such important positions. Consuls in these places ought to be well paid; they ought to be well grounded in the principles of law; they ought to be provided with the means of executing the decrees of their Consular courts. How many Congressmen making applications for their friends ever think of these things?

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THIS EVENING.

"Henry V." will be represented to-night at Booth's. At the Academy of Music Miss Kellogg is to sing in "Fra Diavolo." At the Lyceum Theatre Miss Leclercq will appear in "The New Magdalen." A fresh programme at Wood's, where "Ralph Veeder" is to be the play throughout the week, closes the list of changes.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 7.

THE CONDITION OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The following is the state of the several appropriation bills: The Navy and Fortification bills have become laws; the Consular and Diplomatic bill will soon be presented to the President for his signature; the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Appropriation bill has gone to a Committee of Conference; the Indian Appropriation bill having been rejected on account of the Choctaw clause, was sent back to the House Committee on Indian Affairs; the Army Appropriation bill is in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, as are also the Military Academy and Post Office Appropriation bills; the Rivers and Harbors bill, the Deficiency bill, and the bill making appropriation for sundry civil expenses are in a state of forwardness, but have yet to be reported. Besides these there are other bills of a public character, and much miscellaneous business to be transacted, which will soon necessitate night sessions of both branches.

SAM WARD'S FIFTY-TWO PIGS' EARS.

There is great amusement in this city over the growth of Sam Ward's story about the fifty-two pigs' ears. His illustration of the power of a cook in providing a good dinner comes back from the papers west of the Mississippi as a statement of fact on his part, that there were fifty-two members of Congress within his knowledge who shared the Pacific Mail subsidy.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

A member of Congress, desirous of having an officer or employe transferred from one light-house district to another, applied to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is President of the Light-house Board, for that purpose. The Secretary was disposed to make the transfer, but the board did not acquiesce. Accordingly a resolution was introduced by the member, with a view to promote more harmonious action between the Secretary and the board. The Secretary, having officially obtained a copy of the resolution, sent it to the board, who, after due consideration, decided that there was no conflict of authority between the board and the Secretary.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM. OF THE SENATE.

The election of a new Senator to succeed Senator Carpenter will necessitate the election of a new President *pro tem.* of the Senate for the Forty-fourth Congress. Vice President Wilson being from the East, it is claimed the Presidency *pro tem.* properly belongs to the West. Therefore the name of Senator Ferry, of Michigan, has been prominently named in that connection, not only on sectional grounds, but because of his qualification for the position, which has been repeatedly shown by his temporary occupancy of the chair.

THE IRWIN CONTEMPT CASE.

Richard B. Irwin, by his refusal to answer certain questions of the Committee on Ways and Means, rendered himself liable to punishment for a misdemeanor, notwithstanding he afterward purged himself of contempt of the authority of the House by answering the question, but there is reason to believe he will not be prosecuted for the alleged misdemeanor by reason of the last-named fact.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND THE ALABAMA DISTURBANCES.

Attorney General Williams appeared before the Select Committee on Alabama Affairs yesterday, and was interrogated as to his sending troops into Alabama last Fall. It appeared he had had no correspondence with the Governor of the State on the subject, but acted on information from other sources.

THE RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL.

The House Committee on Commerce held a prolonged meeting last night to finish the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill, but at 1 o'clock this morning adjourned with the bill yet uncompleted.

THE TARIFF.

Members of the Committee on Ways and Means say that erroneous reports of the action of the committee and their votes on various topics have gone out to the press to the serious injury of trade. Therefore, a statement is authorized that no final action has been taken by them on any new duty or tax. The whole subject is still unsettled.

SEWING-MACHINE PATENTS.

There is no prospect whatever that any of the sewing-machine companies will, during this session, succeed in obtaining an extension of their patents, notwithstanding the efforts which continue to be made for that purpose.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Charles Morton Stewart as Consul of Venezuela at Baltimore; Filippo Piazza, Consular Agent of Italy at San Diego, California; and Luis Merry y Colom, Consul of Spain at Baltimore.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

TOPICS OF THE HOUR IN LONDON.

THE EASTERN QUESTION—ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS—MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LIBERALS—THE COLLIERS' STRIKE—THE HISTORIAN OF THE CRIMEAN WAR—ART MATTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1875.

The chronic suspicion of Russia which prevails in this country has given an exaggerated importance to the quarrel between the Montenegrins and the Turks. It was at once conjectured that the Russian Government must have had a finger in the pie, and that the floodgates of the Eastern question were about to be reopened. How far this impression is correct is not yet positively known, but the feeling of alarm has greatly subsided within the last day or two. An evidently inspired article in the Moscow *Gazette*, on the relations between Russia and England, has given rise to some amusement among English readers. The article lays great stress upon the two countries being now bound together in the strongest friendship by the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Russian Princess, and it is remarked that "the feeling of love and devotion to the royal couple which unites the two nations is not without its effect upon their relations to each other." The truth is that the Duke of Edinburgh is, for some reason —an accusation of meanness is the most common—the least popular member of the royal family, and his marriage, and the position which he seems to be seeking to assume on the strength of it, have certainly not brought him into more favorable estimation. Of course, as a mere matter of courtesy, he and the Duchess are always politely received when they appear in public, but it is absurd to pretend that they are popular. As far as the marriage has had any political result it has been to sharpen the distrust with which Russian policy is usually regarded. Nobody, of course, supposes that the Czar would have sent his only daughter here if he had an immediate war in his mind; but experience has proved that Russia is more formidable in diplomacy than in battle, and it is feared that it is by domestic intrigues that the Czar now hopes to paralyze his old opponent. I do not pretend to say that there is any ground for this idea, but it exists.

ENGLAND'S ARMAMENT.

There would seem, from the present temper of the country, to be little doubt that the Government will be forced into some measures for increasing and strengthening what Mr. Disraeli once called our "bloated armaments," and possibly they will not be sorry for the pressure. A strong feeling is growing up in favor of something in the nature of a conscription, but it is, as yet, by no means matured enough to warrant an actual trial of the experiment. It is clear, however, that the army cannot be kept up on the present scale of pay, and the first step will no doubt be to try the effect of an increase. If that fails, there will be no alternative but a national army.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone has gone back to Wales, but there is some expectation that he will come up for the opening of the session next week, and will, perhaps, attend the meeting of Liberal members at Willis' Rooms, which is to choose his successor. I should think, however, that his appearance in town at such a crisis is extremely improbable. It would only add to the difficulties which the Liberals are placed in, and there would also be something unseemly in his attempting to influence the decision of a party as leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, Lord Granville being unanimously accepted as chief of the party which he has partially renounced. In any case, an election of this kind cannot be managed by a tumultuous public meeting. The ringleaders will, of course, settle the point quietly among themselves, and the meeting will be held only to confer formal sanction on whatever may have been already agreed upon. As far as I can judge, however, the feeling deepens that it will be impossible for Mr. Gladstone to sail about in his little boat on the Parliamentary ocean, regardless of the winds and currents by which its navigation is affected, and then he will have to choose between stopping out of Parliament altogether and coming back to regular work. It is said those who have hitherto alleged that his leadership was an injury to the Liberal Party cannot consistently condemn his abandonment of a position for which they deemed him unfit; but it is surely not unreasonable to expect that a guide who has got his followers into a mess should do what he can to get them out of it, instead of callously deserting them. It is this apprehension of his possible return that makes many members prefer Lord Hartington to Mr. Forster. Lord Hartington's career in the House of Commons is, of course, limited by the course of nature, and even if, while his father is alive, he wished to retire quietly from the Lower House, there would be no difficulty in investing him with one of the baronies of his house. I fancy that Mr. Forster himself is by no means anxious for any hasty advancement, and would prefer to wait a year or two in order to feel his way with the different sections of the party accepting the serious responsibilities which in all probability will one day be his fate.

THE COLLIERS' STRIKE.

It turns out that the prompt submission of a number of the colliers who had gone out on strike in South Wales was only a part of their campaign against the masters, and a means of providing funds for supporting the other men who were maintaining the conflict at what were supposed to be weaker points of the enemy's position. The masters have, therefore, turned round on them, and resolved upon a general lock-out. The men do not seem to have been prepared for this, and the announcement has produced great dismay.

MR. KINGLAKE'S BOOK.

Mr. Kinglake's new volume has, of course, not produced anything like the sensation that was caused by the earlier parts of the work, but it is read with much eagerness, and is regarded as fully equal to the rest of the book in literary power. The history of the great modern war of England is, it must be remembered, a family story in thousands of English homes. In a small country like this, almost everybody had a friend or knew of some one very well who had taken part in the campaign, and innumerable versions of all the incidents are part of the stock of common conversation by the fireside or over the dinner table. After the vague and not very accurate newspaper reports came a series of military narratives, but there has been no attempt at a continuous and connected history except Mr. Kinglake's. He writes with all the advantage of access to official documents, to the private journals of Lord Raglan, and to a vast body of family correspondence. A distinct and authentic account of the battle of Inkerman is, in fact, now published for the first time. I cannot attempt to give any abstract of its close and picturesque detail, but there are one or two points which may be noticed. Mr. Kinglake gives a vivid idea of the difference, which few people fully appreciate, between the precision and simplicity of the evolutions on a field-day and the confusion and rough helter-skelter scrambling of a real fight. He also brings out very clearly the extraordinary effects produced by mere handfuls of English—aided by the mist, on which the Russians counted as an aid in their advance, and which afterward proved a disadvantage—against immense masses of the enemy. In several instances, probably, the Russians were misled by fancying that a small body of skirmishers advancing in line represented the head of a long and solid column. The record, however, leaves no doubt of the courage and toughness of the English troops, and their capacity for doing their work on their own responsibility when cut up into small detachments and deprived by the nature of the case of the directions of the General in Chief. There are frequent passages that show the touch of the artist, as for instance:

"The foremost of the Russians, across the dim, narrow space dividing them from Egerton's force, heard now English words of command. They saw his long hedge-row of fire-locks, now engrafted with bayonets, bend down, come level, then blaze, and in an instant a pitiless volley tore through their loose masses in front, and swept down like a blast in the face of the column behind them. * * * While the Russians yet listened to the roar of their enemy's welcome, all before them lay still wrapt in cloud, but presently those who stood calm, and could look in the eye of the storm, saw here and there moving in dimness the shadowy form of a rider, the naked gleam of a sword, then the wing of the Seventy-seventh along its whole front, bursting out once more into sight through the bank of the smoke, and tearing straight down at a run, with bayonets brought low to the 'charge.' [The foremost Russians] did not stand. They broke away as they could, or threw themselves down in the thicket, affecting to be slain, and this overthrow was but a beginning of evils, for the solid column behind them, being now all at once laid bare for the onslaught, descending upon it, began to waver, and stopped. Then it heaved, then broke, and, before the swift-coming line had yet touched it with steel, was turning as though for flight. The difficulties of joint action between the French and English were also witnessed, as for instance, when Sir George Brown and Sir George Cathcart, just before the battle of Inkerman, declined Bosquet's offers of assistance, like 'two superb Sergeants or privates who had found themselves asked to acknowledge that the English wanted help from a Frenchman.'"

At the end of the day, it was the French who had their scruples about coming forward, and the pursuit of the Russians was averted. Mr. Kinglake also has some sly hits at the Duke of Cambridge, who rather lost what little head he has in the Crimea. His orders were usually couched in a commiratory style, and on one occasion he ordered back some troops who were going to fill up a gap in the line, and who immediately afterward had to be recalled. After the battle the Duke was distracted about the disposal of the guards, and one of his staff endeavored to assure him that they would be sure to turn up.

"His Royal Highness," says the historian, "was not a man so constituted as to be able to gaze with restrained emotion when he saw, coming out of the dimness and slowly approaching him, a little body of unformed soldiery—mainly Bearskins, but a few of the line—and with them the column of the Grenadier Guards. The apostrophe that broke from his lips was marked with religious fervor, and, indeed, he half borrowed church language for the utterance of his soldierly joy."

On the whole, Mr. Kinglake's new volume maintains the general reputation of his history.

MR. HUNT'S PAINTING.

An odd letter has just appeared from Mr. Holman Hunt. It had not escaped observation that in his picture of "The Shadow of Death" he has represented the Saviour sawing with his left hand. As Mr. Hunt affects above all things to be a strict realist, he is naturally very much nettled that this peculiarity should have been pointed out, and endeavors to justify the liberty he took in this matter. He explains that the grouping of the picture was such that he could not have painted the Saviour using his right hand without separating the two figures by placing between them an uninteresting mass of wood, which would thus have occupied the most precious part of the canvas. He adds that he expected the spectator to fancy that "the Saviour had stepped over the plank to approach his mother, or to see how far the sun yet had to sink, and recognizing that it was already late enough to prepare for the evening's relaxation and studies, that he had assumed the position which gave the most relief physically and mentally before turning to put away his tools." But surely it is the business of an artist to contrive the arrangement of his subject in a natural way, without requiring the spectator to exercise his imagination in this elaborate manner. J. H. F.

COLD, DID YOU SAY?

IT IS NOTHING TO WHAT THEY BRAG OF HAVING IN MONTANA—FROZEN THERMOMETERS AND A DISGUSTED PROFESSOR.

According to the *New North-west*, there has been some remarkably cold weather in Silver Bow, Montana. A correspondent of that paper furnishes the following interesting item of news:

Your favor of the 10th January is at hand, and inquiries answered herewith. On the evening of Jan. 8, several persons being in my store, and the spirit thermometer registering "35° below," the remark was made that quicksilver would congeal at 3° lower. I requested my clerk, Mr. Stolte, to thoroughly cleanse a bar tumbler and partially fill it with quicksilver. We then exposed the glass of mercury and the spirit thermometer on the roof of the fire-proof on the north side of the store, giving them as nearly equal exposure as possible. An hour after the thermometer marked 38° below, but the quicksilver still remained unchanged. At 9:20 P. M. the thermometer stood 40° below; still the quicksilver was *firm* but terribly cold. At 9:40 P. M. the spirit indicated 41° below; the quicksilver was hardening on the outside. A few minutes later the thermometer stood 42° below. I picked up the tumbler of quicksilver, and to my astonishment found it completely solidified—as hard as a rock. I carried it into the store, and several persons examined it, it remaining in that condition some time before it showed a little. On Jan. 10, at 11 P. M., the thermometer stood 35° below; Jan. 11, at 7 A. M., 44° below; Jan. 11, 9 P. M., 36° below. On the evening of Jan. 8, the evening above mentioned, at 10:30 P. M., the register was 46° below. This is the coldest weather we have had.

Under date of Jan. 14, the correspondent adds the following news, expressed in the peculiar style of the West: "Jack Frost held the best hand last night, and played it as follows: At 9:45 P. M. the thermometer stood 50° below; at 10:30 P. M., 54° below; at 11:30 P. M., 58° below."

The weather locals of the *North-west* make up an interesting collection. The following are specimens:

As the stage came through Blackfoot on Tuesday evening, nobody could tell how cold it was; all the thermometers were frozen. The *Independent* of Thursday contains an account of the freezing to death of four Chinamen going down the gulch below town. A couple of gentlemen of this burg intend to procure and place on the summit of Mount P well, next Fall, to remain through the Winter, a registered spirit thermometer, graduated down about two feet below zero. The interest of the record would be increased if they could attach to it a self-registering almanac.

The worst disgusted man in Deer Lodge this Winter is Granville Stuart, Esq., the most careful thermometrical observer in Montana. Anticipating a possible spell of weather that the mercurial thermometers would be inadequate to record, he sent to New-York for a fine spirit thermometer, for which he was charged a spirited price. It arrived in good season, but on examining it it was found to be only graduated to thirty degrees below zero. He says it is a good enough summer thermometer, but it isn't "calculated" for this kind of a winter.

BALL INCIDENTS IN NEW-MEXICO.

A Western paper relates the following: "A ball in Santa Fé was attended by the members of the best society in the place, but an incident showed that border usages are not confined to border ruffians. George Stone, son of the leading lawyer, and John Collier, son of the leading physician, were among the dancers, and Miss Townley, regarded as the handsomest young lady in Santa Fé, was there too. She is a coquette, and that night she accomplished the common feminine exploit of making each of two admirers believe that he was most agreeable. At last their attentions clashed, and, without a word of controversy, Collier drew his revolver and fired at Stone, the bullet making a terrible wound in the shoulder. The wounded man at once shot his assailant dead. As both lay on the floor unconscious, Miss Townley dropped the coquetry that had made the deadly trouble, and revealed her preference for Collier by throwing herself wildly upon his dead body. Stone will recover."

BAZAINE'S FUTURE IN SPAIN.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes Jan. 21: "A private letter from Madrid to a member of Queen Isabella's household speaks of Bazaine as the coming man there. Preparations are being made to give him a command in the Northern Army. If he gain a few laurels there he will have a yet higher post. Bazaine at the head of the War Office, it is thought by the Royal family, the era of *pronunciamientos* would be closed. The Spanish policy of Prussia is a cause of embarrassment to the young King's adviseurs. The Queen mother, however, is not so dissatisfied with it, she thinking it will keep her son out of the range of the Duc de Montpensier, whom in the bottom of her heart she mistrusts and dislikes."

LOCAL POLITICS.

CITY OFFICE-SEEKERS.

TEMPER OF THE TAMMANY POLITICIANS—A SWEEP OF THE PRESENT OFFICIALS DESIRED—SPECIAL HOSTILITY TO CONTROLLER GREEN—THREATENED DISRUPTION IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS.

The thousands of Tammany politicians deprived of the fruits of office when Tweed and the rest were deprived of power are extremely solicitous to assume the cares of office. They are greatly disappointed because Mayor Wickham, the Legislature, Gov. Tilden, John Kelly, or somebody has not unceremoniously ejected every City official not a member of the Fourteenth street organization from his place. To the victors belong the spoils is their argument, and, as their party was victorious at the last election, they are rapacious for booty. Profanity is freely indulged in by the Tammanyites because Controller Green, Commissioner Van Nort, and others who are not in perfect accord with the party, are not removed from office and obstinately refuse to resign. The City charter and the Republican State Senate, the great obstacles in the way of the easy accomplishment of the office-seekers' desires, are abhorred by them, and bitterly execrated. So much do they chafe under these wholesome restraints, that a riotous assault on various public offices to drive out Republican incumbents would be within the range of possibility, if it were not perhaps for a fear that the germs of a Vigilance Committee have existed in the City since the Reform uprising in 1871. Excited and bitter feeling is very apparent among the hordes of Democratic office-seekers who throng the corridors and rooms in the City Hall, or impatiently wait for the adjournment of committee meetings at Tammany Hall, in the hope of hearing news of some plan that will make a "clean sweep" of all the department officials. These office-seekers claim that there are a multitude of reasons for the removal of the office-holders not in sympathy with them. A whole catalogue of crimes, it is alleged, could be named against them, mismanagement being among the least, and felony the most serious. They wonder that the Mayor and other people do not like themselves see the good grounds existing for preferring charges. Whether charges against the men in office can be well sustained or not, they want to have them cast out at all hazards. The most virulent opposition is directed toward Controller Green, and everybody in the organization, with a few exceptions, is agreed as to the desirability of his removal from the Finance Department, only differing as to the best method to effect it. Mayor Wickham is strenuously and persistently urged by members of the Tammany General Committee to do something to commence the revolution, but he finds his hands tied by the provisions of the charter, and has also, perhaps, had a decent regard for respectable public opinion. Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of the General Committee, it will be remembered, in his speech on taking the chairmanship of the organization, appealed to the members of the party to "smother their discontents," and to try to totally obliterate the stigma fastened on Tammany Hall by the Ring by acting like decent people. This was not his precise language, but it was the idea he conveyed to those who heard him. Mr. Hewitt also endeavored to awaken a feeling of pride in his hearers by holding up to them for example the ancient Roman patriots who loved their country more than they did themselves. A coolness was manifested toward Mr. Hewitt by the rank and file of the committee directly after he made his speech. He seemed to be regarded as a man unfit for leadership, and little of a complimentary nature has been heard of him since.

John Kelly, of whom much was expected, has also been unable, under the circumstances, to do anything of consequence for his hungry followers, and they do not praise him so extravagantly now as they have been in the habit of doing. There are hints and innuendoes current that he is not the all powerful man that he was supposed to be, and Gov. Tilden is also believed to be in a great measure inimical to the interests of Tammany Hall, because of his friendship for Controller Green. In fact there is a spirit of dissatisfaction rife which threatens the harmony of the organization if it is not placed in undisputed control of the City Government before the adjournment of the Legislature. Although, as has been stated, confidence in John Kelly has been somewhat shaken, all hope at present appears to centre around him and his Committee on organization, and the Democratic City members of the Assembly. Every Saturday the Assemblymen and the committee have a caucus to discuss matters of legislation. The former appear to be willing to do anything the leaders want them to do at Albany, with but few exceptions, and the only question with both parties is what is best to be done to secure the result wished for. At the caucus on Saturday, as published in THE TIMES, it was decided that Assemblyman Costigan's bill for the reorganization of the City Government should be vigorously pushed, as it would give an opportunity to the Mayor and Aldermen to make sweeping removals. It is generally believed that this or no similar bill can pass the Legislature without some bargain being made with the Republican Senators, and this is regarded as an improbable event, some of the Tammany Assemblymen being opposed to it. Lewis C. Waehner, who was inadvertently made to say in the report of the Saturday caucus in yesterday's TIMES, that he was "willing" to make such a bargain, being among the number. It therefore seems, after a general glance at the condition of affairs that the Tammany office-seekers will have to possess themselves with patience and receive so many of the loaves and fishes as fall to them on the expiration of terms of office and on removals on charges sufficiently plausible for the Mayor to prefer and the Governor to sanction.

FAMILY LIFE AND TRAINING.

LET WIVES SUBMIT TO THEIR HUSBANDS—THE AUTHORITY OF A HUSBAND SHOULD RESIDE IN HIS DIGNITY—THE QUESTION OF DIVORCE.

Rev. Dr. Bellows preached last evening at All Souls' Church, Fourth avenue and Twentieth street. The subject of his discourse was, "Family Life and the Training of Children." In connection with this theme he discussed the law of authority, pointing out that it was much easier to obey than to govern. He referred briefly also to the facilities of divorce, and asked how it could be expected that any true and influential opinion should prevail with regard to domestic government when marriage was pronounced to be a contract at the will of the contracting parties, and when every day Legislatures were making it more easy to dissolve that tie upon which the welfare of children and of society depends. It, he said, there was anything worse than another, it was the growth of such a state of things as this, which made the general interests of society subservient to private inclination. It was not admitted by some that the public had any right to question the private affairs of an individual, but the argument was only that of the pirate who justified his crime by abjuring his allegiance. He is, the preacher said, but a madman who defies his Maker, because he was not consulted in his creation. From these general considerations, Dr. Bellows passed to the question of the relations of man to woman, and the rights of the latter. He asked his hearers not to suppose that this question had come up for the first time in the history of human thought. No discussion of the woman's rights question had ever been, he asserted, so thorough as that which had occurred some years before the Christian era, in the time of the old Republic of Plato. The agitation of the subject was good from time to time. It was, no doubt, a very brave thing to defy public sentiment in behalf of an outraged class, but it was well to distinguish between that public opinion and the public opinion which came of the Divine will. The position of the rights of man and woman, Dr. Bellows defined to be in effect relative authority, policy, and government on the part of man, and relative submission and dignified acceptance of protection on the part of woman. A disturbance of these relations was, he submitted, a wrong and an injury to both sexes. It was woman, he said, and not man, who was most interested in that relation, for her position was injured when man became her judge instead of her advocate. The worst consequence of this discussion was found in the temporary unsettling of all things under its influence. It was a sad day, he urged, when any married pair calculated the value of their union, and when their respective rights were made the matter of debate. Accursed was the hour when a wife appealed from the tenderness of a husband to her legal rights. Dr. Bellows next discussed the subject of the proper repository of authority, and stated that it should reside in a husband's dignity. In this connection he pronounced the theory that obedience is a mortification to be a fallacy, and asserted that, on the contrary, it was a privilege and an honor. Neither, he said, did authority necessarily imply superiority. Authority was not a token of personal superiority, but rather an indication of a divine office and funct on. Wives, he contended, should, therefore, submit to their husbands in the Lord. It was a terrible thing, however, when this authority fell into desuetude and neglect. Then it was not woman who was to be held accountable, but man who abdicated his sceptre and laid down his crown. It was not she who refused to be governed, but he who refused to govern. The preacher then prased on to show that obedience was the proper rule for the training of children, and that all hope of proper training was lost until it was properly inculcated. The sense of authority should assert itself in the whole family order, and from the very start. He condemned the practice in parents of making children part of their own attestation and weakness, referred to the unnatural growth and development of so-called "quick" children who were burnished by contact with their elders, and indicated toe injustice which was done them by the withholding of proper authority and restraint. He promised that in his next discourse he would direct the attention of his hearers to some methods for the proper training of children.

SPAIN.

ZORILLA'S OFFENCE—AUSTRIAN SUPPORTERS OF DON CARLOS ADVISE HIM TO MAKE PEACE.

LONDON, Feb. 8—5:30 A. M.—The *Times'* telegrams from Spain state that Senor Zorrilla's offense consisted in issiuing invitations to a conference for the purpose of organizing the Republican Party on the basis of the Constitution of 1869.

A committee of Austrian nobles, which has hitherto contributed liberally for the Carlist cause, have advised Don Carlos to conclude a peace with Alfonso.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent asserts that the object of the Carlist attack at Oteiza was to capture King Alfonso. He was known to be in the vicinity. Eight battalions of Carlists were engaged in the movement.

OBITUARY.

GEN. WILLIAM HAYS.

Brevet Brig. Gen. William Hays, United States Army, died yesterday, at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, of disease of the heart. Gen. Hays was born in Richmond, Va., was appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy from Tennessee in 1836, at which place he entered upon his studies in July, and remained until July 1, 1840, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to the rank of Second Lieutenant of the Second Artillery. During the Canada border disturbances in 1840 and 1841, he was stationed on the northern frontier, at Buffalo and Lewiston, N. Y. From that time until 1845 he was stationed at different forts in New-York and Virginia, after which he was with his regiment in military occupation of Texas until the beginning of the war with Mexico, when he went into active service. He was present at the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, battle of Monterey, and siege of Vera Cruz, during the prosecution of which last operation he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in his own regiment on March 3, 1847. After his promotion he was engaged in the battles of Cerro Gordo, skirmish of Amazoque, capture of San Antonio, and battles of Churubusco and Contreras, and on August 20, 1847, received the brevet rank of Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the last two. He was wounded in the battle of Molino del Rey on Sept. 8, 1847, and took part in the assault and capture of the City of Mexico and in the battle of Chapultepec, where he showed distinguished bravery, and was rewarded with the brevet rank of Major. After the close of the Mexican war he was placed on garrison duty until 1853, when he was promoted to a Captaincy in his own regiment, and was ordered to Florida to take part in the hostilities against the Seminole Indians, where he served until 1855. From that up to the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he was principally doing frontier duty, but at the beginning of the war was stationed at Fortress Monroe, Va., in the artillery school for practice. He served throughout the war of the rebellion, and distinguished himself for his courage and ability, and received frequent promotion for gallant and meritorious services. From Sept. 15, 1861, to March 10, 1862, he was on staff duty in the defenses of Washington, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and was then placed in command of a brigade of horse artillery in the Virginia Peninsular campaign, with the Army of the Potomac, where he remained until August, 1862, during which time he was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, and battles of Williamsburg, Mechanicsville, and Malvern Hill. July 1, 1862, he received the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the Peninsular campaign in Virginia. He was engaged in the Maryland campaign, with the Army of the Potomac, from September, 1862, to November of the same year, in command of the reserve artillery, being engaged in the battle of Antietam, and the march to Falmouth, Va. In November, 1862, he was made a Brigadier General of United States Volunteers, and in the following December went through the Rappahannock campaign, Army of the Potomac, in command of the reserve artillery, until February, 1863, when he was placed in command of a brigade in the Second Army Corps, and fought in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was captured in the latter, and remained a prisoner of war until June, 1863, when he was exchanged. He was then given command of the Second Army Corps, and was promoted to the rank of Major of Fifth Artillery on Aug. 1, 1863. He was made Provost Marshal of the Southern District of the State of New-York in November, 1863, and remained in that position until February, 1865. While on that duty he was given the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel on March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the rebellion. On Feb. 25, 1865, he was returned to the Army of the Potomac and placed in command of the Second Division of the Second Army Corps, and afterward of the reserve artillery, and took part in the siege of Petersburg, and afterward followed in pursuit of the rebel army under Gen. Lee till its surrender. In March, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier General of the United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the rebellion. He was mustered out of the volunteer service Jan. 15, 1866, and was then ordered in garrison at Fortress Monroe, Va. Since that time he has been on garrison duty in various other States, and for the last few years has been in command at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, and in charge of the coast defences of Massachusetts.

LIEUT. COMMANDER WELD N. ALLEN, UNITED STATES NAVY.

Lieut. Commander Weld N. Allen, United States Navy, was found dead in his bed at the Falmouth House, in Portland, Me., at 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday. The cause of his death was apoplexy. He was about forty years of age, and was a native of Maine. He took charge of that Light-house district June 18, 1873. Lieut. Commander Allen served during the recent war, in command of the gun-boat Kanawha, in the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron. He also commanded the steamer New-London in that squadron. In 1864 and 1865 he commanded the steam sloop Tuscarora, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and took part in the two attacks on Fort Fisher in December and January, and in the assault on the fort Jan. 15, 1865. In this engagement he was wounded in the left arm. From 1866 to 1868 he commanded the Ticonderoga in the European Squadron and in 1869 the receiving ship at Boston.

WILLIAM S. FITCH.

Mr. William S. Fitch of Greenpoint, died yesterday morning at his residence, of cancer in the stomach, after a long and painful illness. Mr. Fitch was fifty-six years of age, a native of Ireland, and came to this country when a youth. He was engaged in the iron trade in this City for many years, in which business, it is said, he accumulated a handsome competency. He was the father of Lieut. Thomas Fitch, of the United States Navy, who married a daughter of Gen. Sherman a short time ago. Besides this son, he leaves a widow and three daughters, who were with him at the time of his death. Mr. Fitch was respected and admired by all who knew him, and among business men had the esteem and confidence of all with whom he had dealings. Lieut. Fitch has been notified by telegraph of the death of his father, and has probably already arrived.

THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH.

Charles Anderson Pelham, the third Earl of Yarborough, died yesterday in London. He was born at Manby Hall, in Lincolnshire, in 1835, and was consequently in his fortieth year at the time of his death. He represented Great Grimsby in the House of Commons from 1857 to 1862, when, on the death of his father he took his seat in the House of Lords. In 1858 he married the fourth daughter of the Second Earl of Sistomel. He was a patron of seventeen livings, and was the owner of large landed estates in Lincolnshire. The family is descended from an eminent military commander of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His son Charles Alfred Worsley, Lord Worsley, born in 1859, will succeed to the title. The deceased peer was a Liberal in politics.

GILBERT BURLING.

Mr. Gilbert Burling, the water-color artist, died at Riverdale yesterday morning. He was the founder of the Water Color Society and its first Secretary, and was thirty-three years of age. The deceased was the first artist who popularized the water-color paintings in this country.

A DESERTED MAIDEN.

An Oswego County paper received the following notice for publication, signed "Sophia Baker": "I forbid any Lady to marry Henry smith for he is engage and sent for his intend wife to Carthage and he has not showed his face and if he gets married I will arrest him and put him in stay prison or 2000 dollars fine in cash."

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

A STARTLING MANIFESTATION.

A MATERIALIZED SPIRIT HAS HIS HEAD DAMAGED AND IS UNABLE TO RECOVER THE SPIRITUAL STATE.

Until lately spiritual manifestations have not been very satisfactory in San Francisco. Mediums have explained that the spirits found the process of materialization more difficult in that climate than any other part of the world, owing to the peculiar conditions of the electric element; but it was predicted that the heavy rains of the present Winter would have the effect of harmonizing the antagonistic principles, and ere long the spirits would be enabled to make themselves seen and hold converse, face to face, with their beloved friends on earth. A little while ago, however, it became bruited about that the spirits had actually succeeded in materializing through the magnetic forces possessed by an amateur medium, and quite a rush was occasioned to witness the marvelous phenomena, at the usual charge of one dollar each. In the room in which those manifestations occurred was a large clothes closet, ex ending nearly to the ceiling, which was appropriated as the indispensable cabinet. Ghostly faces appeared at the round hole which had been cut in the front of the cabinet, and were distinctly seen by the dim light maintained, while strange voices were heard, as if proceeding from the air, conveying messages of varying import to those present. But much of this valuable information related to points on the stock market, which the spirits explained was owing to uncontrollable sympathy with the medium, whose mind was deeply absorbed with stock matters. It was finally announced that the familiar spirit of the medium was preparing for full materialization, and would emerge from the cabinet in complete form as in life. This startling exhibition was appointed for Sunday evening, and the familiar spirit was understood to be a young Indian warrior, who had inhabited that part of the world at some remote period of antiquity. The company was found to be specially well chosen for obtaining a perfectly harmonious condition of the magnetic influences, and after the medium had taken his position in the cabinet and relapsed into the customary trance, weird and shadowy faces shortly flitted before the round hole in the door. The company sung successively a number of favorite songs, and at each interval would look anxiously for the opening of the cabinet and the appearance of the expected materialized spirit. They had just renewed the sweet, persuasive influence, and were singing the touching ballad of "The Poor Old Slave," with much feeling, when suddenly the harmony was dispelled by a sharp cracking, followed by a crash and the descent of a heavy body into the midst of the circle, knocking several of the members prostrate, and producing a sensation similar to that experienced at the critical instant of a steam-boat explosion or railroad collision. A good part of the company made a bolt for the point of egress, and dashed down three flights of stairs without tarrying to inquire the cause of the wreck; others were petrified with mortal terror, and retained their seats; while one or two of the most daring proceeded to determine the precise character of the phenomena. The light was restored, and the strange visitor was discovered lying on the floor, with splintered laths and fragments of plaster scattered about him. It was the materialized familiar spirit. The Indian warrior, completely and most palpably materialized. He was bleeding profusely at the nose, and was in sore distress from a concussion of the abdomen, caused by the falling across the head of one of the company in his sudden descent. As soon as the unfortunate savage could recover his breath sufficiently to articulate between his groans and profane ejaculations of the most modern construction, he exclaimed beseechingly, "Sam, go for the nearest Doctor; get Stivers." By this time the medium had recovered consciousness, and, emerging from the cabinet in evident chagrin and dismay, he remarked pathetically, while gazing at an enormous rent in the ceiling overhead, "What made you step between the joists; this has just bust the whole business!"

COST OF PAINTING A BOY'S NOSE.

A CLEVELAND PORTRAIT PAINTER CONDEMNED TO PAY $100 FOR HIS LITTLE JOKE.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Feb. 3.

A case was tried before Justice John P. Green and a jury Friday, which was both unique and absurd in its character. Alexander Coran, by his next friend, America Coran, (both colored,) brought suit against D. Scott Evans, a portrait painter, for $300 damages sustained by them, by reason of the defendant's breach of contract. It appears that about two weeks ago the colored boy went into Evans' studio, and asked if he wanted any ashes carried out or spittoons cleaned. Mr. Evans told him that he did not, but offered the boy five cents to let him paint his nose, and after a few minutes' hesitation he consented. The artist proceeded to put a coat of red paint on the ebony nose of the boy that caused it to look like that of an old toper. The paint was skillfully applied, and the rubicund pug and rosy cheeks showed plainly that they had not been rouged by the hand of any mere novice in the art.

Alexander Coran was then sent, with his war paint on, to a young lady up stairs, and told to ask her to take his picture, and the boy with him, to say that the young African was of royal blood. Evans also sent the boy to the studio of a brother artist, and then with a note written by him to No. 23 Hamilton street, but he first put another coat of carnation on his nose. The note was read by one of the attorneys. It was written in a facetious vein, and stated that the bearer was of royal blood and an imp of fame; that he had a pedigree which was the color of his nose. America Coran, the mother of the boy, testified that he came home, and, after she had recovered from her fright, she removed the paint by an application of soap and water. She went afterward to Evans' studio, and after talking a few minutes was ordered to leave. The testimony in regard to the red nose was continued for some time, and the witness stated that Evans had told her son that he could make two or three dollars on his pictures if he would have them taken. Reliable witnesses were examined on the part of the defense, and said that the boy was improved very much in appearance by the painting. This improvement of art upon nature was not appreciated by the fond mother, and hence the suit.

The attorney for the defense made a short argument, urging that Mr. Evans had painted the boy's face just for the fun of it, and that it was a very trivial matter. The plaintiff's attorney waxed exceeding eloquent, and gave a startling definition of the word pudgree, used in the letter, and said it was an insult to send the same to a lady. The jury, who had remained spell-bound during the making of the plea, were recalled to the world of stern reality by the voice of Justice Green, and retired into their room, and, after laying their heads together for a few minutes, they returned with a verdict of $100 damages against the defendant.

A SOMNAMBULIST WALKS OFF A TRAIN.

A boy six years old had a narrow escape from death on Tuesday last. With his mother and brother he was going by railroad from Milwaukee to Minneapolis, and as the train approached Weaver, fell asleep. After the train had left the station, and was moving at the rate of twenty miles per hour, he arose from his seat, passed on to the platform, and stepped from the train. His mother noticed him as he passed out, but at the time thought nothing of it and gave herself no uneasiness. Supposing he had gone into the next car she afterward began a search for him, but he was not to be found. Conductor Phelps was no liked, and after the train had been searched, he caused it to be slowly backed to the station. Arriving at the station without finding the child, the mother and other son were left and the train proceeded. The mother suffered the greatest agony of mind, which was only relieved several hours afterward by seeing her son come walking up the track. He stated that he knew nothing of his fall, but awoke, nearly frozen, lying on his side on ice and snow. He arose and wandered from the track, but afterward followed it back to the station.

DESTRUCTION TO MATCHES.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes: I have just been shown a simple apparatus which will probably sweep away ere long the match trade. It is called the electrical tinder-box, and is small enough to be carried in a cigar-case. On opening this box, you see a platinum wire stretched across. Touching a spring, the wire reddens sufficiently to light a cigar. At will you can introduce into a tiny sponge a mesh of cotton steeped in spirits of wine or petroleum, which, taking fire, does service as a *veilleuse*, or nurse's lamp. The hidden agency which heats the wire is a very small electrical battery, set in action by the touching of the spring. The trade price of the "electrical tinder-box" will be half a franc, or five pence. Its inventor promises that it will be an economical substitute for the lucifer match. This apparatus may, perhaps, derange the budget, which depends for a heavy sum upon the match-tax and monopoly.

AN ORGAN-GRINDER'S DISCOMFITURE.

A Charlotte (N. C.) paper has this story in a recent issue: There are few of our citizens who have not seen the Italian organ-grinder who has been holding forth in Charlotte for some time past, and there are few who would not take pleasure in attending his funeral; but this organ-grinder possesses charms which are irresistable to at least one person. That person is a young girl whose name it is not necessary to mention here; she is about seventeen years of age, a blonde, and is described as quite good looking. This son of music won her too susceptible heart, and the elopement was planned. By agreement she met him on Sunday at the depot of the North Carolina Railroad; he bought tickets and both boarded the train. A life of happiness and music was all their dreams, as the train moved off, but the mother of the eloping girl, just after the train had been started, bounced upon the rear end of the ladies' coach from some unknown quarter, and pounced down on the loving couple like a wolf on the fold. The Italian was at all sorts of odds. In the first place, he had a guilty conscience; in the second, he was contending with a woman, and a mad woman at that; in the third, he spoke a very shabby quality of English, while she talked it off as if it had been made for her especially. She shelled him with a large and varied assortment of language, and by the time the train reached the junction, a mile from the depot, he was so thoroughly convinced of the sin of traveling on Sunday, and of the inexpediency of going on that trip anyhow, that he yielded to her "persuasion," and all hands got off and returned to the city.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Wire-Web Bed Company's works in New-Britain, Conn., were damaged by fire to the extent of $1,500 on Saturday. The loss is covered by insurance.

A fire at Ripon, Wis., on Saturday night destroyed Sumner's block, corner of Main and Scott streets. The losers are Samuel Sumner, $8,000, insured for $6,000; A. B. Coe, $15,000, insurance, $8,000; A. M. Lockwood, $7,000, insurance, $2,000.

Boston Block, Delaware street, Indianapolis, Ind., was burned early yesterday morning. The loss is about $20,000, partly insured. The building was new and unoccupied.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, in Putnam, Conn., was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. The church was one of the largest and most elegant in the State, and the loss, which will probably reach $70,000, with an insurance of $42,500, will be severely felt by the parish. It was built in 1870. The origin of the fire was a defective flue.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, (colored,) in Washington, by which the whole interior portion of the building was destroyed, though the fire did not break out from the roof or walls. It originated from a defective flue. The loss is between $4,000 and $5,000. While proceeding to the fire Joseph

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Monday, Feb 8, 1875: Nos. 10, 47, 53, 77, 48¼, 72, 104, 45.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	
87—Browning vs. Roll-wagon, &c.	
42—Feldman vs. Lindon.	
61—Grundy vs. Baldwin.	
72—Obrig, &c., vs. Gleason, &c.	
73—Saunders vs. Williamson.	
76—Helfurich vs. Schellenburgh.	
110—Bennett, Jr., et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	
106—Fitzgerald vs. The Mayor, &c.	
164—Weston vs. Freeman.	
340—Dickel vs. The Mayor, &c.	
94—Clark vs. Coles, &c.	
161—Matter of Foley.	
125—Kenny vs. Hinds.	
129—Ocean National Bank vs. Carll.	
132—Clark vs. Coles. &c.	
166—The Mayor, &c., vs. O'Donnell.	

Nos.	
173—Topping vs. Topping.	
177—Kitchen Rec'r, &c., vs. O'Rorke, &c.	
195—Betts vs. Betts.	
200—Ranchfuss vs. Ranchfuss.	
209—The Mayor, &c., vs. O'Donnell.	
217—Moffett vs. Tuthill, &c. (No. 1.)	
218—Same vs. Same.	
219—Oliver vs. Witham.	
251—Robinson vs. Brisbane, &c.	
229—Campbell vs. Hoge, &c.	
246—Mercantile National Bank vs. Bleeg Sewing-machine Co.	
247—Reid, &c., vs. Martin.	
248—Banks vs. Cockburn.	
252—Society for the Ref. of Juv. Del. vs. Shapter, &c.	
255—Matter of Roe.	
266—Ammidown, &c., vs. Williamson.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.	
6—Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c.	
17—Singer, by Guardian, vs. Keeler.	
156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.	
157—Youngs vs. Carter et al.	
158—Shaw vs. Heymann et al.	
74—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.	
1—Kirchels, Receiver, vs. Schloss et al.	
65—Williamson, Trustee, vs. Mason et al., impleaded, &c.	
64—Ireland vs. Vrooenburgh et al.	
48—Clark vs. Deacon.	
60—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Whiting et al.	
163—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Smith et al.	
165—House of Mercy vs. The Mayor, &c.	

Nos.	
149—Sink, Adm'r, vs. Sink.	
154—Halstead vs. Seaman.	
155—Youngs vs. Carter et al.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, March 1.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	
632½—Phyfe vs. The Mayor, &c.	
448—Poillon et al. vs. Luling.	
338—Wood vs. Erie Railway Company.	
572—Jerome vs. Clarke et al.	
588½—Connolly et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	
590½—Gunther vs. The Mayor, &c.	
830—Castree vs. The Mayor, &c.	
110—Bennett, Jr., et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	
106—Fitzgerald vs. The Mayor, &c.	
164—Weston vs. Freeman.	
340—Dickel vs. The Mayor, &c.	
94—Clark vs. Coles, &c.	
161—Matter of Foley.	
125—Kenny vs. Hinds.	
129—Ocean National Bank vs. Carll.	
132—Clark vs. Coles. &c.	
166—The Mayor, &c., vs. O'Donnell.	

Nos.	
920—Schipp vs. Voorhis et al.	
934—North vs. Farrell.	
926—Arnold et al. vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.	
928—Amer. Tract Society vs. Michigan Cent. R. Co.	
930—White vs. Meyer.	
932—Hess et al. vs. Brennan et al.	
934—Mercantile Nat. Bank N. Y. vs. Wood, Jr., et al.	
936—Tyerville vs. Smith.	
940—Hadden vs. Hart et al.	
942—Maryland Coal Co. of Alegany Co. vs. Conrad et al.	
944—Gounod vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	
295—Enckman vs. Green.	
820—Richards vs. Roesselle et al.	
889—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.	
1068—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.	
1589½—Peters et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.	
1591½—Wynkoop vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.	
2111—Bollard vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.	
2113—Higgins vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.	
1593½—Forrester et al vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.	
1325—Benedict vs. The Sheriff.	
1230—Mead vs. Brennan.	
1317—Epstein vs. Franklin.	
1318—Dennistown vs. Brown et al.	
1319—Bartlett vs. Trainor.	

Nos.	
253—Del. & H. Canal Co. vs. Heckaber, Jr. et al.	
877—Averill vs. De Mott.	
1119—Sloat vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.	
879—Smith vs. Kyttenbrid.	
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.	
861—Platt vs. Stuart et al.	
929—Agate vs. Binns.	
1055—Wann vs. Ashley.	
2117—Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	
2119—Same vs. Same.	
1005—Cohen vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	
775—Dummer vs. King.	
93—Hubbell vs. Great Western Ins. Co.	
1007—Savannah B. K. & T. Co. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

To be held in the General Term Room.

Case on—No. 979—Hays vs. Connaughton.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J., and Freedman, J.

Nos.	
28—Richards et al vs. Woodruff et al.	
13—Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	

Nos.	
20—American Corrugated Iron Company vs. Elsner et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	
583—Ward et al. vs. Turl et al.	
753—Weiss vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	
713—Solomons vs. Laskey et al.	
887—Bowne vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	
845—Dudley vs. Shear.	
853—Brettell vs. Lynch.	
853—Murray, Jr., et al. vs. Laing et al.	
869—Norton vs. Ward et al.	

Nos.	
1619—Robertson, Jr., Adm., vs. LeFevre.	
1711—Robertson, Jr., Adm., vs. Hamilton.	
199—Gibbons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	
625½—Ronalds vs. Mech. Nat. Bank.	
313—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	
843—Rockwell et al. vs. Ginnelly et al.	
653—Furlong vs. Allen.	
1719—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Quinn et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	
846—Graves vs. Freeman, impl'd.	
874—Chambovet vs. Cagney.	
1068—Fabrie vs. Poillon.	
914—Brown vs. Sterling et al.	
802—Rust vs. Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.	
1636—King vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	
28—Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	

Nos.	
734—Bulls' Head Bank of N. Y. vs. McFeeters et al.	
920—Levy vs. Koehler.	
934—Alden vs. Lock et al.	
936—Lally vs. Colgate et al.	
896—Gasten vs. White.	
660—White vs. Equitable Life Ass. Soc.	
940—Duvaldt, by guardian, vs. Heller et al.	
950—Riley vs. Third Av. R.R. Co.	

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned *sine die.*

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	
1244—Levy vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.	
1190—Butler vs. White.	
1239—Willis vs. Rose.	
95—Cockroft vs. N. Y. & H. R. Co.	
1154—Eicke vs. Brennan.	
2099—Lowenstein vs. Conner.	
1097—Tyler vs. Stetson.	

Nos.	
1136—Phyfe vs. Olmstead.	
1093—Davis, Receiver, vs. Brown.	
1165—Bleecker vs. Muller.	
1252—Green vs. Gould.	
487—Kiefer vs. Schedd.	
1063—Moller vs. Tuska.	
1069—Same vs. Same.	
494—Wilson vs. Olmstead.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	
1300—Rivera vs. Rivera.	
1052—Carll, Jr., vs. Hoodley.	
1212—Gowland et al. vs. Murphy.	
1260—Freund vs. Mirach.	
202—Hassett vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	
1230—Mead vs. Brennan.	
1317—Epstein vs. Franklin.	
1318—Dennistown vs. Brown et al.	
1319—Bartlett vs. Trainor.	

Nos.	
1320—James vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Co.	
1321—Samson vs. Gardner Mfg. Co.	
1322—Stearns vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Co.	
1323—Erie et al. vs. The Mayor.	
1324—Ellis vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Co.	
1325—Sanders et al. vs. New-Haven Steamboat Co.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	
1292—Jacobs vs. Jacobs et al.	
1450—Souvreine vs. Werner.	
990—Boyd vs. Seger.	
1415—Hecht vs. Celler, Jr.,	
2617—Toopo et al. vs. McManus et al.	
1457—Fitzpatrick vs. Anderson.	

Nos.	
1460—Hernstein vs. Fleming.	
1365—Smith vs. Gierke.	
1310—Bell et al. vs. Hasard.	
1472—Sackett vs. Wallace	
296—Hill et al. vs. Elliot	
1140—Downey et al. vs. Cavanaugh.	
1100—Nat. W. Mfg. Co. vs. Viele.	
1357—Krendelbachvs. Hurd	

Causes reserved for this day and not on the Calendar will appear as soon as cause now on may be disposed of, not more than fifteen cases appearing on each day Calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	
1078½—Popper vs. Pulvermacher.	
1191—Heinberger vs. Quinn	
1192—Heinberger vs. Joseph.	
1197—Simpson vs. McNulty.	
1328—McNamara vs. Hernstein.	
1413—Kohn vs. Mebessacy.	
1432—Goldsmith vs. Greenwald.	

Nos.	
1912—Chadbourne vs. Redmond.	
2075—Germania Bank vs. Wilkens et al.	
2098—Lindsey vs. Raphael.	
2172—McEttern vs. Little.	
2388—Spear vs. Ettinger.	
5456—Noyes vs. Alden et al.	
1465—Brown vs. Fitzpatrick.	
879—Dunning et al. vs. Todd.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	
4379—Butler et al. vs. Middlefield M. Co.	
1813—Phyfe et al. vs. Taylor.	
2650—Gibson vs. Duane.	
1073—Stevens M. and Co. vs. N. Y., B. and M. R. R. Co.	
1178—Breen vs. Moir.	
1225—Miller vs. Koehler et al.	
1447—Strasburger et al. vs. Elkan et al.	
2003—Nash vs. McCaldin.	
2082—Cowlett vs. Kera.	
2265—Studwell et al. vs. Nicholson.	
2337—Griggs vs. Kern.	
2357—Cleveland vs. Green.	
2368—Adams et al. vs. Dolan.	
2369—Same vs. Same.	
2450—Coles vs. Same.	

Nos.	
2502—Arnold et al. vs. Beach et al.	
2503—Cameron vs. Beach et al.	
2533—Rosenthal vs. Rooney et al.	
2661—Entroiele et al. vs. Harmon.	
2692—Brandt vs. Russell et al.	
2444—Fellows vs. Randall et al.	
2735—Heyman vs. Delan.	
2707—Demarest vs. Beardsley.	
2758—McCrum vs. Jenkins.	
2850—Jackson et al. vs. Freeman.	
2866—Schoonmaker vs. Milliner.	
2871—Smith vs. Wice.	
2659—Hallo vs. Wice et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	
56—Catley vs. Pettretch.	
11—Fearlstrom vs. Bennett.	
17—Dudley vs. Browning.	
27—Buhl vs. Buhl.	

Nos.	
28—Sahm vs. Buhl.	
43—Kenny, Ex'r, &c., vs. Seaman's Bank for Savings, &c.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

William Hatch, John Filmore, Annie Walker, John Bemis, robbery.
James Robinson and William Regan, burglary.
James Kinny, Charles McKinley, burglary.
Thomas Dempsey, Win Olsen, Thomas Maher, Timothy Donohue, Michael Gorman, Hugh Casey, felonious assault and battery.
John Koch, bigamy.
James P. O'Shea, Frank Mitzerines, George A. Wright, Henry Willis, Joseph Brown, Thomas Chance, Lizzie Hier, Cass. H. Carroll, Herman Uhbrock, Alonzo Johnson, Sophia Johnson, grand larceny.
Mary Henry, disorderly house.
Margaret Phalon, petit larceny.
James W. Smith, assault and battery.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

John Reilly, homicide.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	46	Lard-oil, bbls.	100
Beans, bbls.	207	Lead, pigs	580
Bees-wax, pks.	5	Lead, tons	62
Copper, bbls.	16	Leather, sides	5,110
Cotton, bales	2,393	Pea-nuts, bags	177
Flour, bbls.	8,070	Resin, bbls.	1,772
Meal, bbls.	200	Butter, pks.	2,856
Meal, bags	427	Cheese, pks.	780
Wheat, bushels	17,980	Beef, pks.	25
Corn, bushels	85,100	Pork, pks.	564
Oats, bushels	6,965	Cut-meats, pks.	1,585
Rye, bushels	500	Lard, tcs.	2,138
Malt, bushels	2,250	Oil-cake, pks.	670
Barley, bushels	43,222	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,205
Peas, bushels	600	Starch, pks.	1,020
Grass-seed, bags	849	Stearine, pks.	110
Cotton-seed, bags	406	Skins, bales	25
Dried Fruits, pks.	67	Sugar, bbls.	215
Eggs, bbls.	384	Tea, pks.	451
Coffee, bags	300	Tallow, pks.	59
Hops, bales	57	Tobacco, hhds.	59
Hides, No.	195	Tobacco, pkg.	99
Hides, bbls.	665	Whisky, bbls.	1,089

ASHES—Have been inactive and somewhat nominal, at $6 for Pots, and $8 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been very moderately dealt in, at from 31c.@33c. for Yellow.

BRICKS—Have been in comparatively light demand, with values quoted essentially unchanged.

COFFEE—All kinds very dull at the nominal reduction of 1c. ₱ lb., last mentioned. No invoice dealings reported. Jobbing business very moderate at lower quotations figures.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been firm and in fair request. Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Fipe at $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@43c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 25@$2 50.

CORDAGE—Has been sparingly dealt in, at about former figures.

COTTON—Has been less urgently sought after for early delivery at former rates. Holders offer desirable qualities quite sparingly, looking for an early improvement in values. Very low grade stock dull and weak, on increasing supplies. Export demand checked to some extent by the panic reported from Liverpool, and the firmness in ocean freights, spinners buying with reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,726 bales, (of which 851 bales were on last evening,) including 1,400 bales to speculators, 176 bales to spinners, and 150 bales to speculators. Included in the sales were 100 bales to arrive. Influenced by the less favorable advices from Liverpool, a less active movement was reported for forward delivery, and with rather more urgent offerings, prices were quoted lower, closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,900 bales, (of which 9,100 bales on last evening, and 11,800 bales to-day,) with 1,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with February options closing at 15 19-32c.@15⅝c.; March at 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c.; April at 16 1-32c.@16 1-16c.; May at 16 11-32c.@16⅜c.; June at 16 21-32c.@16 25-32c.; July at 16 15-16c.; August at 17 1-16c.@17 3-32c.; September at 16 9-16c.₱ lb., which figure indicate a decline of about ⅛c. ₱ lb. from last evening's quotations....The receipts at this port today were 2,393 bales, including 388 bales by railway; and at all the shipping ports to-day were 14,046 bales, against 15,107 bales same day last week....This week's exports hence have been 5,700 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,460,436 bales, including 1,040,636 bales to Great Britain, and 419,774 bales to the Continent, against 1,440,495 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13¼	13¼	13
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Low Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Good Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling Fair	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Fair	17¼	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝

FERTILIZERS—Have been in rather more demand at about former quotations.

FISH—Trade has been moderately active in the leading kinds, which have been quoted steady. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 50@$6 75, chiefly at $6@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 75@$9 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$5; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box.; Dutch Herring at $1 07@$1 10 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very slow movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, prices of which have been quoted decidedly lower than the previous range. Offerings more liberal, particularly of other than low-grade stock. The sales since our last have been 7,850 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 75@$5; inferior to superfine State, 2,000 bbls.; superfine State and Western at $5 85@$4 35; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 60@$4 90, chiefly at $4 75@$4 85; very good to fancy do. and City Mills extra, $4 90@$5 60; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 50@$4 90, and the firmness in ocean freights, spinners buying with reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,726 bales, (of which 851 bales were on last evening,) including 1,400 bales to speculators, 176 bales to spinners, and 150 bales to speculators. Included in the sales were 100 bales to arrive. Influenced by the less favorable advices from Liverpool, a less active movement was reported for forward delivery, and with rather more urgent offerings, prices were quoted lower, closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,900 bales, (of which 9,100 bales on last evening, and 11,800 bales to-day,) with 1,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with February options closing at 15 19-32c.@15⅝c.; March at 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c.; April at 16 1-32c.@16 1-16c.; May at 16 11-32c.@16⅜c.; June at 16 21-32c.@16 25-32c.; July at 16 15-16c.; August at 17 1-16c.@17 3-32c.; September at 16 9-16c.₱ lb., which figure indicate a decline of about ⅛c. ₱ lb. from last evening's quotations....The receipts at this port today were 2,393 bales, including 388 bales by railway; and at all the shipping ports to-day were 14,046 bales, against 15,107 bales same day last week....This week's exports hence have been 5,700 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,460,436 bales, including 1,040,636 bales to Great Britain, and 419,774 bales to the Continent, against 1,440,495 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

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DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

309, 311, and 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.

SELLING OFF

To Make Room for the Enlargement of Our Store.

All our stock of Hats and Bonnets at 40 cents on the dollar, or in other words, 50 cent Hats are 20 cents; Dollar Hats 40 cts. You can purchase a good Hat for 5c. and 20c.; the best 30c., 50c., 75c.

TRIMMED HATS, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50, up.
Full Lines of Colored Satins, 65c., 89c., $1.
BLACK AND COLORED TURQUOISES, 38c., 45c., 55c., and 75c. per yard.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, Cheap.

LOOK AT OUR STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGINGS, LARGEST IN THE CITY. } Less than Old Prices.

Ribbons, Ribbons, at Fabulous Prices.

Also, LACES, TRIMMINGS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, SILK VELVETS, FANCY GOODS, TOYS, JEWELRY, CORSETS, STATIONERY, &c.

DON'T FORGET OUR FUR STOCK—OFFERED AT MARVELOUSLY REDUCED PRICES.

KID GLOVES.

2-buttons Blues, Purples, Greens, and Blacks. } *35 CENTS A PAIR.*
Sizes, 5¾, 6, 6¼, 6½, 6¾. Regular $1 25 Glove.

NEW SHADES 2-BUTTONS, 65c., 75c., and 95c. PAIR.
1-BUTTON, 20c. PAIR.

SALE CONTINUES UNTIL FEB. 22.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, AND 311 1-2 GRAND ST. NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ON hand wanting situations.—Cooks, laundresses, house-workers, and young girls; also, good colored help to suit for City or country; German, Swedes, English, French, Irish; girls promptly supplied at very reduced wages; sent promptly any distance. Also Chinese help for all kinds of work, by the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY OF REFINEment and capability desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house; unquestionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, will be found a number of very desirable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GERMAN SERvants, capable and trustworthy, constantly found, at Mme. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery; entrance on Bleecker st.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU ARE different numbers of first-class servants, males and females. No. 621 6th av., near 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR House-work.—By a Scotch Protestant young girl, who understands her duties as chamber-maid; is also a good plain cook; can wash and iron well; wages moderate in a good home; best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very tidy, young girl as competent waitress, and a very neat chamber-maid; would assist in washing, if required; can furnish the best of references from her last place. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Swedish girl; very best City references; will attend young children; does any kind of sewing by hand; is a well-trained servant, willing, and useful. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, who understands her business in every branch; can fully undounted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young woman; is a good family cook, makes nice bread and biscuit, also an excellent laundress; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman as chamber-maid and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 152 7th av., near 19th st., first floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to do washing and ironing; good waitress; has good reference. Call at No. 224 West 49th st.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, Or assist with washing.—By a respectable Scotch Protestant young woman; good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; bakes; best testimonials; sober, honest, and obliging; prefers the country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is also a good washer and ironer; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, highly recommended as first-class cook; lady to be seen; sober, honest, neat, and obliging; tenants, soups, game, pastries, and excellent baker, side-dishes, &c.; country or City. Call at Bookman's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, deserts, jellies, pastries, creams, ices, &c.; bones and larde, and can furnish unexceptionable City references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, SOBER SCOTCH WOMAN; understands baking and pastry perfectly; is careful and economizing in her kitchen; would go to a private family or small private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 8th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN, AS first-class cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; also all kinds soups, jellies, &c.; desserts of all kinds; is a good baker; has unexceptionable references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook and washer; is a good baker, or would do upstairs work and assist with the washing; first-class reference from last place. Can be seen on Monday from 10 to 3 at No. 231 East 45th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN, AS professed cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 873 3d av., between 46th and 47th sts.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c., also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish superior City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

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COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is also a good washer and ironer; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

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COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN woman; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; is a good housekeeper; has good references; City or country. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, STEADY WOMAN, AS first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is good baker of bread and pastry; has seven years' City reference; is careful and obliging. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A HOTEL, restaurant, boarding-house, or club-house; understands all kinds of games, meats, soups, and desserts; City or country; good City references. Call at No. 411 5th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, ABLE TO DO any kind of cooking or baking, and does get up splendid dinners; has first-class references from the best of families. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL IN A private family; is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 444 2d av., between 25th and 26th sts., second floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook and good baker and to assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WILLING TO assist with the washing and ironing; best reference. Call at No. 156 East 23d st., first floor, back room.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day, or would like to make an engagement for a month in a private family; best of City references. Call at No. 50 East 41st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH dress-maker desires a few more engagements by the day or week in private families. Address No. 890 3d av., between 52d and 54th st., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SUPERIOR SERVANT TO do house-work in a private family; she is a good cook, washer, and ironer; makes excellent bread and cake; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 19th and 17th sts., first floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman as house-maid, or as nurse and seamstress; will be found willing and obliging; wages not so much the object as a comfortable home. Call for J. C., for two days, at No. 435 2d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WHO IS willing and obliging, to do general house-work. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE woman, who is competent to take full charge of a household, do marketing, &c.; is a good pastry cook, and understands all parts of cooking; has very best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—ENGLISH, IN HOTEL, boarding-house, or private family; thoroughly competent; best reference. Call or address M. H., No. 106 West 24th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; can dress hair, cut and fit, and is a neat hand sewer; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—CAN cut, fit, operate, and dress hair; good City reference. Address, for two days, B. D., No. 54½ West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch Protestant woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing all kinds of fine muslins, &c.; has excellent City reference from her last place. Call at Bedell's No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH PROTestant woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who can do any kind of washing, fluting, puffing, and all kinds of fine clothes; would not object to do a day's chamber-work; can furnish the most excellent testimonials. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman who understands her business in every branch; can puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; country preferred; has very best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, who is thoroughly experienced in taking care of small or grown children; is also a good seamstress, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Scotch Agency, No. 109 West 34th st. Inquire for M.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A HIGHLY respectable young woman; experienced infants' nurse; understands the care of children thoroughly; can do sewing; best City testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, kind, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid; willing to work for very moderate wages; can operate, and is very obliging and willing; has the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, Mrs. Jacquin.

NURSE.—BY A REAL GENTEEL AND CAPABLE Swiss French girl as maid or nurse to growing children; can dress hair and is a good seamstress; can make all kinds of fancy needle-work; has the best of references. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. Hardman's Select Servants—Protestant, German, English, Irish, Scotch, colored, Swedish; City or country; lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN AS nurse; will take entire charge of an infant from its birth, or will wait on an invalid lady; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON IN a private family to take care of children and sew; understands dress-making; a comfortable home more than high wages. Can be seen at No. 315 West 20th st., or No. 192 Duffield st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl as nurse to growing children; is a good sewer and a good operator; City reference. Call at No. 411 8th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and seamstress, or will assist at chamber-work; best City reference. Call Monday and Tuesday at No. 247 East 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS thoroughly competent to bring an infant up on the bottle; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in hair store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF FIFTEEN years, who can be taught to assist in the care of children and make herself useful. Address Miss Porter, Station F, for two days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMbermaid.—By a Protestant woman; excellent City references. Apply at No. 332 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 258 West 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an English Protestant young woman, who is a neat, orderly chamber-maid, also a good family seamstress, or will take charge of growing children; is well educated, and of an obliging disposition; has very best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Norwegian girl, speaking English; first-class seamstress; very fond of children; can sew on any machine; is neat, willing, obliging, good-natured; has good City references. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid; willing to work for very moderate wages; can operate, and is very obliging and willing; has the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, Mrs. Jacquin.

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NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 258 West 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an English Protestant young woman, who is a neat, orderly chamber-maid, also a good family seamstress, or will take charge of growing children; is well educated, and of an obliging disposition; has very best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Norwegian girl, speaking English; first-class seamstress; very fond of children; can sew on any machine; is neat, willing, obliging, good-natured; has good City references. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN; can do family sewing and dress-making, or would assist in the care of children, or do chamber-work; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS; CAN OPERate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; also would mind children. Address Miss Porter, at No. 221 East 35th st.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress, or chambermaid.—By a respectable young woman; good waitress and excellent chamber-maid; understands her business in either capacity; fine appearance; best City testimonials; neat, honest, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A German Protestant girl, speaking English; can give City references; is a good waitress and first-class chamber-maid; strong, willing, and useful. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; is very neat and tidy; has nearly two years' City reference from her former place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th av.

MALES

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTABLE single man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is an excellent groom and a careful, good driver; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address for two days W. D., Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly, the proper care and treatment of horses, and respectful, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; best of City reference. Address A. B., No. 342 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN aged 35 years, who can care and drive horses, milk cows, do vegetable gardening, &c.; also handy at carpentering and painting; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT German man; thoroughly competent, civil, and willing; present employer disposing of horses; first-class City recommendations. Address W., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A LARGE, BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT, consisting of elegant parlor, chambers, bath-room, &c., exquisitely and completely furnished, spacious closets, (whole second floor,) with board if desired, (French table,) to rent to gentleman and wife, or would be divided to suit two or three single gentlemen, in a gentleman's family, strictly private; magnificent location, near 5th av. and 34th st.; highest references given and required. Address MERCHANT, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE TABLE, FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms, in a strictly private family, can be had by a party wishing a quiet country home, or the suite can be had with unlimited use of large kitchen and range. Address until April, PERMANENT, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A few select parties will be taken by a private family having a few boarders; good table; new furniture; no moving in May; terms, including fire and gas, $16 to $20 per week for two. No. 42 7th st., near 2d av.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY OF adults occupying their own first-class house convenient distance from ferries and in a delightful location, would take one or two gentlemen to board. Address C. P., Box No. 2,837 New-York Post Office.

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ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—NO. 114 East 19th st., large room, with board, on first story, handsomely furnished; southern exposure; everything first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., elegantly-furnished parlor floor to let, en suite or single, with every convenience, without board.

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FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on moderate terms, in the pleasantly-located double house, No. 45 5th av.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.—A sunny hall room on fourth floor to let, with board; highest references.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—HANDSOME SUITE OF front rooms to let with or without private table; also single room. References exchanged.

NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS ON second floor; bath, gas, and every convenience; terms $2 50 to $4 per week; would board a respectable lady. No. 51 31st st., corner Broadway.

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NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with board; house and neighborhood first-class; references exchanged.

TO LET—AT NO. 54 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR BROADway, reception-room and bedroom adjoining, suitable for a physician's office; private entrance, hot and cold water; references exchanged.

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FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—Front suite of rooms, newly furnished, with piano, &c.; with or without board; also single rooms. Terms reasonable.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.—A PLEASANT SUITE of rooms to let, with board; southern exposure; also, one single room.

A —ELEGANT, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED suites, or single rooms, to rent, to respectable parties, in first-class residence of owner, 230 East 23d st.

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NICELY FURNISHED SECOND-STORY front and side room, with board. 22 East 41st st.

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NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
BELGIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY March 6, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $80 and $100, gold.

Drafts from £1 upward.

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R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CUBA.....WED., Feb. 10 PARTHIA.....WED., Feb. 24
ABYSSINIA.WED., Feb. 17 ALGERIA.....WED., March 3

Steamers marked thus ‖ carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 2 Bowling green. (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, March 13, at noon.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $70, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
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JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

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NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 3
STATE OF NEVADA.....Wednesday, Feb. 24
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, March 10

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Erin...Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M. France....Feb. 27, 10 P. M.
Italy.....Feb. 20, 3 P. M. The Queen..March 6, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

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Cabin passage, $80 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, DANRE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
FRANCE, TROBELLE.....SATURDAY, March 6
VILLE DE PARIS, J. CHESNEY.....SATURDAY, March 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $125.....Second, $75.....Third, $35

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, in passing this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

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FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

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THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....Feb. 16, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH.....March 2, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

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NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
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UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

Vera Cruz, Capt. FISCHER, Feb. 9.
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PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to PUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

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THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THELEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

AMUSEMENTS.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA AT THE PARK THEATRE EVERY EVENING and MATINEE SATURDAY.

After long and careful preparation, and at an expense of thousands, and with an

ECLIPSING SPLENDOR OF MISE EN SCENE,

Lecocq's crowning triumph, and the sensation of sixty leading European cities, the spectacular opera bouffe, in three acts, GIROFLE-GIROFLA, introducing the renowned Continental prima donna,

Mlle. CORALIE GEOFFROY,

from the Folies Dramatique, Paris, and the Royal Theatres of Cairo and St. Petersburg, who was engaged to create the heroine in New-York at the composer's request. Mlle. MINELLI, Mlle. KID, Mlle. DORÉE, Mlle. VANDAME, M. DE QUERCEY, M. VALAIRE, and M. VALTER will also appear in favorite characters.

OPERATIC CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,

Led by Mr. C. F. VAN GEHL.

Act First.—Jardin and Palais Bolero. By Matt Morgan.

Act Second.—Salon in Palais Bolero. By Richard Marston.

Act Third.—Another salon in Palais Bolero. By W. Voegtlin.

Numerous elegant costumes expressly imported. New furniture and appointments purposely manufactured.

Order carriages at 11 o'clock. Curtain at 8.

SEATS SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

GREAT MASQUERADE BALL,
At the Academy of Music,
THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1875.

Tickets, at the price of $15, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, can be had under the usual restrictions from the following members:

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, No. 19 Union square.
WM. STEINWAY, Steinway Hall.
C. F. L. HOHEN

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

TRIAL OF THE CHRISTIAN'S FAITH.

HOW THE PRESENT DIFFERS FROM THE PRIMITIVE FAITH—THE DIFFICULTIES MET BY THE CONVERTS IN THE TIME OF CHRIST—THE MISTAKES AND FAILURES OF LIFE.

People entering Plymouth Church were shivering yesterday morning from the "eager and nipping air" encountered in the walk or ride from their homes. Their faces were blue and their fingers and toes tingled unpleasantly; and as it took some time for the genial warmth of the sacred edifice to thaw them out, the spectacle presented before the beginning of service was comically suggestive. Soon, however, the heat began to have its effect. Features relaxed, and all was snug, cheery, and expectant. Every seat and every foot of standing ground was occupied. Top of the members of the Fiske Jubilee troupe were seated together in the centre of the church, immediately in front of the platform. Four of them were men and the rest women. Their intelligent appearance, neatness of attire, and devotion during the services attracted general attention to them. The usual flowers were at each side of the Pastor's seat. On the right stood an elegantly carved stand, apparently of similar wood and after the same pattern as the Mount-of-Olives chair, table, and reading-desk. This held a towering mass of immense white lilies, below which hung down clusters of carnations and trailing green vines. At his other elbow, on the table, was a long, slender frosted glass vase, holding a spreading bouquet of branches of pink-tinted waterlilies, orange flowers, and ferns. Mr. Beecher read from the first chapter of the first epistle of Peter, laying special stress on the last verse: "But the word of the Lord endureth forever, and this is the word by which the Gospel hath been preached unto you."

He then gave out the 100th hymn, at the conclusion of which he prayed fervently to be taken to that place where there is no sin, where sorrow is unknown, except as the distant, far-away sound of the ocean. "Bring us," said he, "to the land of real freedom. Give us some sense of ransom; some foretaste of the bliss unutterable of peace. Thou that didst give peace to the world, give peace to our burdened, sorrowing, suffering souls. Thou who art pure, breathe upon us purity, that our souls may be pure. Grant that God may seem to us more God than ever before, and may Thy name be forevermore blessed."

The one hundred and thirty first hymn having been sung, and a number of lectures and entertainments to come off having received each a word of commendation, Mr. Beecher took his text from the same epistle of Peter from which he had read a short time before. "That the trial of your faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might be found unto praise and honor and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ." He said:

"Peter calls himself an Apostle of Jesus Christ, and he directs his epistle to the strangers scattered throughout Pontus and Galatia and Cappadocia and Asia and Bithinia. By strangers he doubtless meant the exiled Jews who had traveled to every part of the known world, and who were found with their synagogues in every city and town. These were they to whom the first Gospel was preached, and who formed the nucleus around which converted Gentiles gathered to join in the new worship. Even in the Gentile churches at Corinth and Ephesus, there was in the centre a Jewish element with a fringe of Gentiles roundabout. It is this fact that gives character to the different epistles written by Paul and others of the Apostles. These letters discussed the difficulties and trials and burdens which the children of the infant church were undergoing after a manner relating to Jewish customs and habits and beliefs. But where, as at Corinth, the new religion had attained a larger growth, had developed into more liberal ideas, a regard was had to Greek models and Greek ideas. So every one of the letters of the Apostles that have been preserved bears not only the stamp of the personal characteristics of the writer but contains in epitome the history of the Church to which it was addressed. What is meant by Peter when he speaks of the trial of their faith? We must bear in mind the condition of faith that existed among the Jews at the time of the coming of Christ, and we must also bear in mind that the earlier preachings of the Christians inculcated a reality of Christ, then present and visible and manifest, an element that in our day can no longer enter into the teachings of the pulpit. Peter could say to his hearers, I am a man who has stood in the presence of Christ. I have heard His words, which I repeat to you. I have seen Him perform the miracles I describe to you. I was at Jerusalem when he was arrested. I saw Him crucified. I witnessed the darkness and the earthquake of the earth and the rising of the dead from their graves. I was one of the first that went to His tomb, and after He had arisen I saw Him and I talked with Him, and He with me.' We can never have any one to come to us and say, 'I am a witness personally of all that I tell you about Jesus Christ. The truths received by the Christians of that time related to a living Saviour, to One whom they saw, and whose words they heard, who had been among them, and who, although temporarily absent, was to return shortly and bless them again with the light of His countenance. This was the condition of the early faith. We are compelled to receive our truths through translations of traditions handed down to us in ancient tongues. Our faith has a spiritual basis. Doubtless the Christians of the first hundred years expected to see Christ again in the body before they should die, and the power of such a belief must have been inconceivable. So that they had a perfect enthusiasm of faith for the Lord Jesus Christ. He was coming soon, and they were undergoing a course of preparation intended to render them acceptable to Him when He should arrive. Such was early faith. We can imagine with what enthusiasm they entered into this preparation. Then all their experiences formed part of their faith. They had seen Christ, and they believed in Him. They had faith in his teachings and fidelity to that faith. Their faith had very little of the intellectual, of the reasoning about it. The systems of truth upon which are founded your faith and mine had not then been formed. None of the Gospels had been written then. Neither Matthew nor Mark nor Luke nor John had begun their great work of the compilation of the New Testament. Not for three or four hundred years did any doctrines of Christianity such as we have exist. The primitive faith was an enthusiastic belief in the living, suffering, preaching Christ. Christ was to them a transcendent person. Their religion was the highest form of hero worship. It was not church worship, nor creed worship, nor sect worship, but the worship of a personal God whom they knew in the flesh. They lived very close to the days in which He suffered. We are two thousand years away from that long time. I remember a description Geo. Bancroft gave me of the scenes which made up the great and terrible battle of Gettysburg. I had read the best written descriptions of the battle, and had gone over the field and had examined it thoroughly with reference to what I had read. But here was a man who was present at the battle, who saw the awful charge of our troops upon the rebel batteries. When he told me how it was done, I received a power of knowledge in regard to the battle which I could never have got from books.

The early Christians saw Christ. They stood aghast in their minds when He brought the dead to life. They drank in from His lips the convincing arguments of God-like eloquence. Then the expectation of seeing Him again gave strength to their personal faith in Jesus Christ. They had also the faith of disposition. They knew His goodness, and they liked Him for it. This faith of disposition you are to have. Their religion included an antithesis to the religion of the flesh. All around them were living for the flesh, for dissipation and present enjoyment, while they were chastening and purifying themselves for the sake of the Beloved One who had gone for the day and who was soon to return. They believed in Jesus Christ, and in the necessity for the cultivation of such a disposition in their own souls as He had. They were living by the power, by the enthusiasm of the living God. They were living according to their higher natures. What were the trials of which Peter speaks? Here were a set of men preparing themselves, training themselves, drilling like a squad of soldiers, in expectation that the General would come every day to call them into action, and earnestly longing to hear him say that they were as fine a body of troops as he ever saw. But it was more than the enthusiasm of earthly glories or earthly praises that animated them; it was the higher hope of personal restoration to God, of Heaven, of immortality. What, then, were the trials to their faith? There must have been trials, and numerous ones, inclined in a faith which was thus largely accepted.

The first great trial of the Jewish Christians had its origin in their transition from a sensuous to a personal worship. They had been brought up by the ritual. They were accustomed to forms and observances and solemn sacrifices. Their whole life had been nation over, as it were, with rites and ceremonies. Then came Jesus Christ, whose whole drift was of right and affection. Is the meat offered to idols nothing? Are consecrated things nothing? Are the customs and traditions of generations nothing to part with? I grant that there are some men who don't take things very hard. They are phlegmatic and mentally adipose, and no matter how things turn out, they don't suffer much, anyhow. But in intense natures the change strikes through and through and leaves a stain upon the nature difficult to eradicate and terribly irritating when the imperfections of one's early training becomes manifest. Such natures are torn asunder with conflicting doubts. Not all the suffering for the sake of faith fell to the lot of the martyrs. That suffering which men undergo during the period of transition from old prejudices is far more intense. The agony is sometimes awful. Though not every man is called upon to suffer thus, it is reasonably certain that all the early Christians were metaphorically torn apart by the necessity of giving up the habits to which they were wedded. They must every day on the same road. There comes a John H. Newman traveling from a simple faith to a symbolical faith, and consequently with his face set in the direction of Rome. From the other direction passes a Fire Eyes the, leaving a sensuous faith to take up a spiritual faith. Thousands and thousands are continually crossing each other. It has always been so, and it always will be so. The early Christians had to do this. Conversion did not mean no further thought to the old religion and its old ceremonies. In the Summer time I care not how calm the atmosphere, the surface of the lake must be constantly rippled by the passing breeze. It is the ice only that secures real placidity, and only when men are dead are their minds at peace. Why, men say, does not faith come to us as a visitation, and fill our souls? Why, I say to you, do not peaches grow until ripen wherever and whenever we want to eat them? Why is not the sugar and cream on the strawberries when they come up out of the ground? [Laughter.] Why have we to plow the land to make it produce its fruit? There are plenty of bugs running around destroying the result of our labor after we have toiled for it. Why are these bugs not made to plow the ground, and prepare it for our corn and our grain? [Laughter.] Because God intended to make men wake up and to work. No one has a right to be idle. The converts of those days were compelled to run constantly counter to custom, and they were constantly gashed and bruised by having pushed against them the habits of their countrymen. Both Jews and Gentiles suffered by the change. Take for instance the case of a man who had been working at a dollar a day, fashioning brass and metal and making out of them tools. His elder says to him, "You can't keep on at this business any longer, because it is wrong." He goes to his master and tells him that he does not wish to be employed any longer in the idol department. "Why, what's the matter?" asks the master. "I have joined the new faith, Sir," responds the workman, "and my conscience will no longer allow me to do it." "Get out of my shop," says the master, "and we will see what magistrate will compel me to pay what I owe you, since you have gone over to that cursed heresy." The poor laborer gets no more work on account of his religion. Everybody in those days looked with contempt upon the Christians. They had their jokes and jibes about the new faith, and the man who undertook to be a follower of Christ in those times had to set himself against the customs, and to suffer ostracism and abuse and penury. There was a man, for instance, in good position who used to be Mayor of Ephesus. But he had a daughter who had gone over to the new faith. Should this become known all his ambitious projects were ended. How he worked and reasoned and afflicted his child in order to force her back into the fashionable faith. It is the same as to-day when questions of sectarianism arise. Men believe in taking care of those who take care of them. They associate with those who are of their station, and despise those who do not think with them. They get so high sometimes—there is a High Church, you know—that they can't look down, or they place themselves so low, that it is impossible for them to discern those who are above them. If this is so to-day, how must it have been with the Apostles, who were so strictly poor, who were without churches or sacrifices, or anything but their belief in Jesus Christ!

But their greatest trouble was to keep alive the right spirit within them—to be charitable, to be benevolent. The charter of their faith was love to their enemies. They had no catechism. They had no Gospel to direct them. They had only His verbal testimony of the Saviour. Their creed was that loving God He would come to save them, and would take them up to His heavenly residence to be forever at peace with Him. They were to love those that hated them, to bless those that curse them, to do good those who did evil to them, and to pray for those who persecuted them. These simple-minded men alienated ridicule and lived joyfully within their own circle by pouring back in return for curses benedictions, and for hatred prayer. Were these no trials? Did you ever try to live so, in the hope of being children of your Father in Heaven? The trial of a man's faith is the trial of his ideal. It is a social as well as a religious trial. Everything the Jews did had to be undone so that they might be like Christ. Their faith was to be brought to such a state that it would be like gold from the furnace. It goes in large and comes out small, but it comes out worth infinitely more than before. All the impurities and the baser earth have been removed. There is your case. Your hopes and aspirations are worth much more than gold. So your faith through trials comes forth more precious for the ordeal. This is equivalent to the Hebrew saying: "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth." The interpretation of this great law of discipline is to elevate men above the low pleasures of the body and the mere temporal influences among which they live. John says that every branch must be pruned in order that it may bear more fruit. Men are made nobler spiritually by being subjected to the pruning-knife of sorrow and trial. They are advanced, as it were, to a higher degree, and are prepared for glory. Precisely the same law exists in every cultivated family. Take a matron, one whom you will find in every town in the land. Her household grows up about her. Her thoughts are for her children—how they will become noble in life; and, if she be a Christian, these feelings are intensified. One, as he grows up, develops a fancy for art. She watches jealously the development of his artistic longings. Her idea of art life is associated with dissipation and ruin. She says nothing, but goes to straw from my imperceptible influences back into the sunshine. He will not hearken to her, but goes to Europe for the purpose of perfecting himself in his art, and soon his name begins to create a stir in the world. His skill and the largeness of his revenues are nothing to her. He is going headlong to his ruin, in her estimation. She writes him letters and he won't read. But in after years her affection breaks him down. He falls sick and his mind reverts to the neglected letters of his mother. He reads them over and calls her to his side. She goes to him as fast as a conveyance can carry her thither. She leaves her ninety-nine sheep and goes out after the one she has lost. She renounces all hope of his recovery. He will probably never labor again. But oh! with what joy that mother bears home that consumptive boy! He has repented! He has been rescued from the devil! Her eyes fill with tears, and she thanks God, from the depths of her heart, that her boy has come pure again. Think of the trial that man has been to that mother! A father hears that his son, who has come to New-York, has become wonderfully prosperous. He writes to him not to let wealth allure him, but when he is building houses that perish, to remember that other house which will not perish. He gets word that his son's course is not what he used to follow when at home. It cannot be doubted that he is living solely for the good things of this life, and forgetting those of the life to come. All his boy's prosperity does not make the father happy. A crash comes, and the son's prosperity is scattered to the winds. Yesterday he walked the streets with the feet of a monarch; to-day he slinks along as if ashamed to look anybody in the face. [Mr. Beecher's clever imitation of the two styles of walking created great merriment.] His companions said yesterday, "What a man!" To-day they say, "What a fool!" [Laughter.] The father rejoices that God has mercifully stopped his son short at the critical point in his career. The son thanks the prayers and communions of his youth; his village church brings back its reminiscences. He melts, and becomes again a communicant and a worker for the Lord. He goes throughout his neighborhood spreading God's word, and meets with success. He gets to be a missionary at, perhaps, $600 a year, and preaches Jesus to the poor. The father and mother say, "How good God has been to our son."

My Christian brethren, there are thousands of good men whose whole ambition in life is to stand well before their fellow-men, whose only care is to gain wealth and human esteem. As compared with godly ignorance or brutal vulgarity such a life is a good life; but its whose tongues are of God and immortality—of more and richer things than the world contains—is out of the other's horizon—far beyond his ken. Fathers look out that their children are well provided for; mothers look for a good settlement for their daughters. While it is well thus to take care for this life, it will all be to no purpose if there is no hope for the other. The unbelief of such is the man and the womanhood that makes the woman is of higher stuff. Don't suppose that because a person has lost the outer habiliments of prosperity he has lost all in life. There are those who are poor who were rich. If their pride remains stronger than ever then they are in a sad plight indeed, but if when their goods depart they have God's blessing left they are not defeated. He is unfortunate whose life is a pauper of faith, but he who has God in his soul, though he live in a hut or a poorhouse, is a rich man. A man takes a strange child into his household out of charity. She has not the run of the nursery and of the parlors, and he does not look upon her as upon his own children. People ask about her, and are told that she is a nobody. She is neglected and thought nothing of. Yet the angels that visit that household may make their first obeisance to her little pale face. Are there no staggering old men here? Are there none whose speculations have been broken, who have passed through trials and tribulations which they would like but little to try again? Are there none here who need my blessing? When you get to the kingdom of glory—and you'll see me there if you get there—you will say, "He was a fool who lived for gold alone. While in my disinterestedness I did not think the world worth having I enjoyed it, but if I had thought it worth having all the capacity of the condor would not have made me happy." Take care, you rich men! Your riches will strangle you if you live for the visible alone. Take the case of a man in trouble. It makes him vindictive and plunges him deeper into misery. The life we don't see is the real life. The invisible is the only permanent abode. God calls to us, saying "Come to me." Let our hearts answer, "Lord Jesus, we come, through night and darkness and trouble. Reach Thou forth Thy hand, and fill our lives with the significance of Thy being, and all the tempest-tossed will interpret again Thy Providence. May we prepared for the joy of meeting Thee by sorrow; may we gain Thee through loss—through the felons on our hands, through the thorns in our heads. Let us rise to a glorious affinity with Jesus Christ, and be filled with Him to a full measure. When He comes to reign, may we reign with Him. Amen."

At the close of the sermon Mr. Beecher requested the Jubilee Singers to close the services with some of their "wild hymns and weird melodies," speaking of them as persons "who had suffered as are given to few to suffer." They complied, standing up and facing the congregation, while they sang three quaint slave hymns in excellent time and with voices of surprising power.

"Keep your lamps trimmed and burning,
Keep your lamps trimmed and burning,
For de world's almost gone;
I've been climbing Jacob's ladder,
I've been climbing Jacob's ladder,
For de world's almost gone.
Every round goes higher and higher,
Every round goes higher and higher,
For de world's almost gone."

Applause followed from the audience, and Mr. Beecher stepping forward spoke an earnest word of thanks. He then gave the usual blessing, and the congregation slowly dispersed. Many crowded around to congratulate and shake hands with the Pastor, and many others, notably woman, lingered to the last moment watching with beaming eyes his every look and action.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

INDISCRETION OF A PRIEST.

MONEY COLLECTED FOR A CHURCH AND INVESTED WITHOUT CONSULTATION—LETTERS WRITTEN TO A YOUNG LADY—THE CHARGES GROW OUT OF PREJUDICE.

Reports have been in circulation during the last week in the Roman Catholic parish of St. Michael's, South Brooklyn, that Rev. Michael Hickie, Priest of the parish, had acted improperly in regard to the disposition of money collected to build a church for the parish; that he had written to a young lady in a boarding-school letters of a character not pleasing to her father, and had left Brooklyn on being detected. The following, as nearly as can be gathered, are the facts in the case: Father Hickie is a young man of about thirty years of age. After having been connected with the Cathedral of St. James, on Jay street, Brooklyn, a short time, he was appointed Assistant Priest of the church in Twenty-first street, South Brooklyn, and from there transferred to the new parish of St. Michaels. The parish was without a church building, services being held in Father Hickie's residence, on Third avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. Father Hickie, on coming into the parish, went vigorously to work to collect funds, and, in addition to a committee of men, previously appointed, who were soliciting subscriptions, he appointed a committee of ladies, and was instrumental in getting up a fair for the benefit of the church fund. Last month he bought fourteen lots of ground on Fourth avenue, corner of Forty-second street, for which he paid $7,500, said to be quite a moderate price. His having taken the matter of collecting and disposing of the funds almost entirely into his own hands, and not having made any detailed statement of receipts and expenditures, created some dissatisfaction, but no remarks appeared to be necessary at any element on his part, and it was claimed by his friends that he made no report simply because he had not full returns from the committees and from the fair.

The report in relation to the letter-writing was that the young lady had shown the letters to her father, and that he had taken them to Bishop Loughlin, and complained of Father Hickie for writing them. At all events, the report came to Father Hickie's ears, and on the morning of Saturday, Jan. 30, he left Brooklyn, as his friends say, to go on "retreat" to the Passionist Home, in Hoboken, for purposes of self-examination, prayer, and meditation, in conformity with the usual custom of the Catholic clergy. This gave rise to the report that he had fled. Inquiry being made at Father Hickie's residence yesterday, information was given that he was expected to return to-day; that all the reports to his disparagement were untrue, and had emanated from a parishioner who had ill-feeling against Father Hickie, because, as he thought, the Father did not always behave with the seriousness and gravity incumbent upon a Priest. This parishioner was visited, and he said he had no reason to believe that there was any criminal conduct on the part of Father Hickie, or that he had fled, but that he had acted indiscreetly in not accounting for the money received by him, and behaved occasionally with a levity unbecoming a Priest. He believed that a committee of parishioners would be appointed to wait upon Bishop Loughlin to ask for an investigation of the Father's conduct. Bishop Loughlin was questioned last evening in relation to the reports, and he positively declined to say anything about the matter further than to state that he had no knowledge of having made any statement to any newspaper reporter, and Father Hickie's character is very highly spoken of by prominent Catholics in Brooklyn, the opinion of these persons being that his energetic disposition has caused him to act so much on his own responsibility in collecting the church money as to alienate the feelings of some who thought there ought to have been more concert of action in this respect between the Father and the original committee.

PETTENGILL'S AGENCY.

By persistent energy, from the humblest beginning, the advertising agency of S. M. Pettengill & Co. now stands among the foremost in the country. The business of such an agency is of a peculiar nature, requiring tact and a keen insight into all classes of trade. Nowadays, to succeed, a man must advertise; he must let the public know, through the newspapers, what his business is and what he has to offer, and the more judiciously this is done the greater the success he will attain. To advertise in a prudent manner is no easy matter to many men; they seem to lack judgment. As a remedy we would direct them to an advertising agency. Here is done that which the business man fails to do for himself. The agency has the experience which enables it to know where the advertiser can obtain the best medium for his goods, and whether he should advertise in a lavish or economical manner, in one or five thousand papers. To men who wish to make the most of their money this aid is almost invaluable. A more honorable or complete establishment of this kind than that of S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park row, New-York, is not to be found. The house is well known throughout the country, and has all the necessary facilities for transacting business in the most approved manner. Mr. Pettengill, the head of the firm, is personally fitted for the business. He is a man of strict integrity, possessing most excellent judgment, and rare business talents. His success and popularity throughout the country, with both business men and newspapers, fully confirms this. He gives personal attention to all customers, and quickly shows them the most popular style in which to make their wares known. Business men will do well by consulting this firm, for by their long experience and ability they will render most efficient and satisfactory aid.

By going to this agency the business man can advertise much cheaper, and in nearly every instance more successfully, than with the publisher himself. The agency can buy at low rates a great amount of space, the advertiser sharing in the reduced rate, while the publisher is sure of filling his space. Extraordinary inducements are thus offered business men, and we call the attention of those of our own city to the agency of Pettengill & Co.—*Albany Argus, Feb. 5, 1875.*

NELSE SEYMOUR'S FUNERAL.

The funeral services of Thomas Nelson Sanderson, better known as Nelse Seymour, late of Bryant's Minstrels, took place yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue. The place was filled. There was not even sufficient standing-room for the vast number of persons who tried to get in. Most of the members of every dramatic, variety, and minstrel company in the City were present. The whole of Bryant's troupe, in mourning, with crape badges, occupied rows of seats facing the chancel. Besides these were Messrs. D. Wambold, William Birch, James Lewis, of Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre; C. R. Thorne, Jr., Archie Hughes, Gus Williams, Walter Bray, Jarrett & Palmer, the Olympic company in full, Miss Lillie Eldridge, Miss Alice Harrison, Stuart Robson, Dave Reed, and hundreds who are well known to the public. There was also Amity Lodge, F. and A. M.; the Ancient Order Elks, and private citizens who had been friends of the deceased comedian. At 2 P. M. the casket of rosewood with silver trimmings was borne up the aisle to the chancel by the ball-bearers, F. Moran, T. Allston Brown, J. Clute, H. Frasier, Gus Williams, J. Tindale, Tony Pastor, and Charles Backus. All around and upon it were placed magnificent floral devices and emblems offered by the friends of the dead actor. There was a gigantic cross of tuberoses, immortelles, and evergreens, besides harps, crowns, hearts, and anchors of the same materials. On the casket were strewn small bouquets and sprigs of green. Rev. Dr. Houghton read the touching burial service of the Episcopal Church, and J. R. Thomas directed the choir, which consisted of himself, Miss Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Dollimore, and A. A. Wild. There were only one chant and two hymns sung, and no sermon was preached, as there was to be a second funeral service at the Masonic Temple, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. This was begun at 3:15 P. M., the body having been brought from Dr. Houghton's church immediately after the obsequies at that edifice. Those at the Temple, which was quite as crowded as the church, were very imposing. The casket, surmounted with flowers, stood on the stage, and around it, forming three sides of a square, were the members of Amity Lodge. Deputy District Grand Master Morrison read the burial ritual with great feeling, and the brethren sang the Masonic dirge. The ceremonies were not lengthy, and terminated at 4 o'clock. The body was then taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery for interment. A long line of carriages followed it thither.

THE LENTEN SEASON.

The season of Lent begins with Wednesday of this week (Ash Wednesday.) On that day the ashes will be distributed among the attendants at the Roman Catholic churches as a reminder of the penitential disposition which all are called upon to adopt throughout the season. The first of the series of fasts imposed will also be observed. Archbishop McCloskey has just issued his annual circular specifying the following days of fasting and abstinence: All week days of Lent, from Ash Wednesday until Easter Sunday as fast days of precept, on one meal a day with the addition of a moderate collation in the evening. The precept of fasting includes also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat; but, by dispensation, it is allowed in this diocese at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, with the exception of Holy Thursday, and a longer fast nor abstinence is to be [illegible] of Lent. The Church [illegible] from the obligation of fasting (but not from abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases) the infirm, those whose duties are of a laborious character, persons who are attaining their growth, women in pregnancy or with nursing infants, and those who are enfeebled by old age.

THE LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

AN EXCEPTIONAL ENTERTAINMENT—EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS.

The Lady Washington Reception, to be held at the Academy of Music on the 22d inst., which has already been announced in THE TIMES, promises to be a very brilliant affair. The attractions offered by the ladies and gentlemen engaged in getting up the entertainment are such as have rarely been placed before the public of this or any other city of the world. The pervading idea will be to represent, as nearly as possible, so far as the appointments and decorations of the festival proper are concerned, the dress and style of 100 years ago. The cards of invitation will be fac-similes of those issued by Mrs. Washington for her receptions at the Presidential mansion. Upon the stage of the Academy Mrs. Washington's drawing-room will be reproduced with artistic care and fidelity, and Mr. Daniel Huntingdon, late President of the National Academy of Design, the painter of the well-known picture "The Republican Court; or, Mrs. Washington's Reception Day," will arrange the grouping of the persons representing the different characters composing the living representation of the painting which will be produced. Thirteen tea-tables, representing the thirteen original States of the Union will be placed at regular intervals around the hall. Each of these will be attended by thirteen ladies from the States represented, all of whom will appear in the costume of 1775. Many of these ladies, it is said, will be lineal descendants of the great and illustrious men of that time, whose names are well known in the history of this country. The cups and saucers to be used at the tea-tables will be made for the occasion, and will be in exact imitation of those used Mrs. Washington in her house, and each piece will bear the Washington coat of arms. These will be sold at auction at the close of the entertainment, so that the visitors may take away with them a memento of the reception, if so disposed. It is understood that this will be followed by the drawing of the prizes, consisting of a life-size marble statue of "Ruth," by Lombardi, and a number of other works of art, in which each ticket-holder will be entitled to a chance. A full orchestra has engaged to furnish the music of the occasion, and it is said that the floral and other decorations of the hall will be very elaborate. Many of the ladies, who will appear in costume, will wear laces and diamonds worn in those days by their ancestors on state occasions. The proceeds of the reception are to be given to the fund for the permanent Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild, and, in view of the admirable preparations now being made, it is expected that a large portion of the $20,000 required for that purpose will be obtained. The meetings of the Executive and sub-committees are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THIS WEEK'S BALLS.

THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ AND THE BROOKLYN CHARITY.

The programme for the coming "Liederkranz," which is fixed for the evening of Thursday next, includes almost everything that the lover of Momus could possibly desire. Prince Carnival, as of yore, will lead the processions, and endeavor to maintain his time-honored reputation for splendor and hospitality. The bill announces that, although not so highly-colored an aristocrat as his noble kinsman, Kalakaua, (who will appear later in the evening,) yet his Highness of the Liederkranz will prove himself fully the equal of his Hawaiian brother in all the graces known to accompany those born in the purple. Following upon the Prince's entrance will be given the grand allegorical representation of "Toil and Recreation," a tableau of the Stock Exchange, wherein the Bulls and Bears are depicted in all their natural peace and quiet, and "An Original Cremation Scene." The "Arctic Mail Steam-ship and Exploration Company," cash capital (as per advertisement) $2,000,000,000, and of which that well-known Wall street operator, "Stickwell," is President, will also take part in the performance, and demonstrate the expensive nature of their "new iron steam-ships," and their unquenchable thirst for the triumph of American commerce in the open sea around the Pole.

In Brooklyn a social gathering of a different stamp is also close at hand. This is the Charity Ball to be given to-morrow evening, the counterpart of the New-York "Charity." The preparations are of a character commensurate with the importance of the occasion. The Brooklyn Academy of Music has been tastefully decorated. On the stage a beautiful floral temple of graceful proportions has been erected, immediately over the summit of which will be displayed in gas-jets the word "Charity." Music will be furnished by Conterno's Band and Bernsteins' orchestra. The ball this year will be for the benefit of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital. The following is a list of the several committees:

Reception Committee—L. B. Wyman, A. E. Masters, William B. Leonard, L. P. Greene, S. L. Woodford, N. S. Simpkins, W. W. Goodrich, William P. Clyde, John C. Wyman, L. S. Burnham.

Printing Committee—H. W. Hunt, Willian B. Leonard, C. A. Townsend.

Decorating Committee—John W. Degraw, L. S. Burnham, C. A. Townsend, David M. Stone, E. J. Whitney, M. D.

Committee on Reserved Seats and Private Boxes—A. E. Sumner, Charles H. Baxter, John P. Atkinson.

Ball Committee—S. W. Boocock, C. A. Townsend, E. T. Hunt.

Music Committee—William H. Cromwell, E. T. Hunt, George I. Landon.

House Committee—E. L. Molineux, William B. Garside, M. D., R. C. Moffat, M. D.

Floor Committee—W. H. Cromwell, A. C. Bunce, Thomas B. Adams, Edward Arnold, Charles E. Bill, Jr., William H. Buffum, C. A. Brownell, H. T. Barlow, W. C. Breckenridge, William Barstow, Alexander Cameron, George W. Chauncey, Charles E. Crowell, Edgar M. Cullen, F. W. Cornwell, Albert Cromwell, J. R. Cowing, C. P. Dixon, Jr., Harry Earle, R. C. Field, N. H. Frost, William B. Gordon, William Hall, William A. Hazard, E. T. Hunt, Raymond Jenkins, John King, James H. Kirby, William C. Little, Louis F. Martin, Robert S. Morrison, Austin Middleton, Clifford L. Middleton, Frederick A. Mitchell, Walter Mason, William C. Mason, William C. Merrill, Henry Prentice, N. S. Prentice, H. D. Perrine, William C. Pate, N. D. Putnam, J. Raymond, Thomas Scott, E. S. Sanford, Jr., Fitch J. Stranahan, Frank Taylor, Edward Taylor, William M. Van Auden, John Van Nostrand, George H. Whipple.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

The Police authorities furnished no information yesterday in regard to the arrests made in the Adams Express robbery case, by which Daniel Horey, John Sweeney, and James Drew are charged with stealing a small transportation safe from the company, which contained securities and money amounting in all to about the sum of five hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The prisoners are still confined at the Central Office, and have not been brought before a magistrate. The evident purpose of the Police is to extort a confession by such treatment as prevailed when the late Superintendent Jourdan and the Tammany Ring were all-powerful. The counsel for the prisoners, ex-Mayor Hall, will apply for a writ of habeas corpus to-day. The detectives have also arrested and locked up at Headquarters the woman to whom Horey gave $1,003, supposed to be part of the stolen property.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* of Feb. 4 contains the following: "The news of the late robbery of the Adams Express Company of $500,000, and the efforts of the company to conceal it has given more prominence to the subject. That money was lost cannot be denied. The company paid promptly back to the Chattahoochee National Bank the $20,000 which it was carrying to New-York for that institution. This has been reported by various quarters and is true. The express company without a word paid back all the funds intrusted to its care. The robber reaped a harvest."

MR. TAPPAN'S SURETIES.

As announced in yesterday's TIMES, Mr. J. Nelson Tappan was sworn into the office of City Chamberlain last Saturday afternoon, and subsequently filed his official bond with the Controller. The sureties, as follows, amount to $2,000,000: Jordan L. Mott, $200,000; William L. Andrews, $200,000; Julius Wadsworth, $200,000; Effingham B. Nicoals, $200,000; John W. Masury, $200,000; Luther Redfield, $200,000; William C. Barrett, $200,000; Loomis L. White, $200,000; John Britton, $100,000; Edward Z. Lawrence, $100,000; Charles Bard, $200,000. The list as published yesterday included the name of William Moser $50,000, which Mr. Tappan informed a TIMES reporter would not be required, and said he had already notified Mr. Moser to that effect. Mr. Tappan further stated that he did not expect an official answer of acceptance from the Controller before to-morrow. He also said that he had not yet decided in which banks he should deposit the City moneys. It was a matter to be decided between the Mayor and Chamberlain.

A TRIO OF BRUTES.

As a young woman named Mary Post, of No. 8 Varick street, was walking along Franklin street early yesterday morning, she was attacked by three men named Jeremiah Driscoll, Edward McCafferty, and David Carney, who violently seized her and attempted to drag her into No. 188 Franklin street. She struggled hard to escape, and her screams brought the Police, who arrested her assailants, but not before they had badly beaten and seriously injured the woman. The men were taken to the Tombs Police Court and held to answer by Justice Smith.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Senators Moore, Gross, and Ledwith, and Mr. E. O. Perrin called on Mayor Wickham on Saturday. The Corporation Counsel subsequently called and remained some time.....The Mayor has received an invitation from Judges Quinn and Kane to be present at the banquet of the Knights of St. Patrick on the 17th of March.....It was rumored yesterday that the Mayor intends to make charges against many heads of departments before the 1st of March, and that they are to be forwarded by a special messenger to-day, Sunday, for examination.....The Chamberlain had a long interview with the Mayor last [illegible] and [illegible]

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A reception will be held at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association this evening at 8 o'clock.

A grand concert for the benefit of the German Emigrant House will be given at Steinway Hall this evening at 8 o'clock.

The complimentary ball of the eleventh season of the Sparkling Coterie will be given this evening, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms.

The new cattle yards of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company at Sixtieth street, Hudson River, will be opened on today.

The Mayence Carnival Society gave a carnivalistic entertainment at the Turn Hall last night, for which a rich programme of comicalities had been prepared.

Richard Curtis, of No. 62 Marion street, had his left leg cut off last night by falling under the wheels of car No. 9 of the Broadway and University Place Railroad.

The regular monthly meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association will be held at Republican Hall, Thirty-third street, east of Broadway, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Miss Phœbe Couzins, of St. Louis, will deliver a lecture on "The Higher Education of Women" this evening, in the Thirty-seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Second and Third avenues.

Amateur theatricals were given Saturday evening, at Lyric Hall, under the auspices of the St. Ignatius' Guild. The programme of the evening consisted of two amusing farces entitled "His Last Legs" and "My Turn Next."

The French Choral Society Sainte-Cécile gave a musical entertainment at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night, which attracted a numerous attendance, principally composed of French residents. The entertainment was wound up by a ball.

The Bloomingdale Turner Boat Club, a section of the Bloomingdale Turn Verein, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Captain, H. Kornaurus; Boatmen, A. Mylius; President, F. Schurz, Jr.; Secretary, E. Sam; and F. Fuchs, Treasurer.

The following papers will be read this evening at the Lyceum of Natural History, No. 64 Madison avenue: "Notes on Zirconium," by Dr. H. Endemann, and "Suggestions on some Points in Chemical Physics," by Prof. D. S. Martin. The public are invited to attend.

Alexander Bright, a colored man, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having stolen two silver goblets, worth $60, from Mrs. Johnson, of No. 223 West Forty-second street, on the 20th of September last.

On Saturday night Mrs. Mary Wilson, of No. 189 Eldridge street, discovered William Martin in her house. He was packing up a quantity of clothing and jewelry when surprised. At Essex Market Police Court yesterday Justice Murray held him in $2,000 bail on a charge of burglary.

During a fight in Breslin's liquor saloon, Sixty-second street and Second avenue, John Temoerly, a blacksmith, living at No. 303 East Sixty-first street, was struck on the head with a bottle and badly injured by Thomas Sullivan, of No. 318 East Sixty-sixth street, who was arrested.

Mr. David Dudley Field will deliver an address before the New-York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art this evening, in the lecture-room of Dr. Rogers' Church, corner of Twenty-first street and Fifth avenue. Mr. Field will take his recent voyage round the world for his subject.

The American Fish Culturists' Association will meet at No. 10 Warren street to-morrow, and will hold a two days' session. On Thursday the Fish Commissioners of the various States will meet Prof. Spencer F. Baird at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they will hold a session that will last for several days.

Blanche Martin, a colored woman, on Saturday, entered the store of Patrick Maher, No. 143 Spring street, and snatched $100 in bills from the money-drawer. She was arrested, however, before she could make her escape. Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, held her in $1,500 bail for trial.

In THE TIMES' report of the meeting of the Legislative Committee on Rapid Transit, held at the City Hall on Saturday, a singular error occurred. One of the speakers was made to refer to the Elevated Railways as "that little beast of an elevated railway in Greenwich street," while the words really used were "little bit, &c."

Henry Knief broke into the liquor store of Henry Haines, No. 239 William street